PILSENER

FINEST ENGLISH

S.

IN INDIA

& CO. LTD.,

D CALCUTTA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,763—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1899.

Milkmaid

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

...SULAR AND ORIENTAL ... COMPANY.

...EPARTURES FOR EUROPE, ...TO CALL AT BRINDISI ... MALTA.

	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
	G. Langbourne...	4th Nov.
	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
	...Landon.....	18th "
	...Gordon ...	25th "
	...Parfitt	2nd Dec.
	...ler	9th "
	...ch	16th "
	...A. Wipmer...	23rd "
	...V. Wheler.....	30th "
		1900
...012	J. F. Jephson....	6th Jan.
...012	G. Langbourne ...	13th "
...5198	J. R. Landon....	20th "
...5384	J. F. Jephson ...	27th "
...7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
...AGE...5198	J. R. Landon.....	10th "
...EDONIA ...7558	E. H. Gordon.....	17th "
...RABIA.....7903	J. L. Parfitt.....	24th "

...steamers marked M. L. proceed to MARSEILLES ...OUTH and LONDON.

...he steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers transhipthere for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL AUSTRIAN — CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on.
IMPERATRIX	...G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.
IMPERATOR	...C. Klausberger...	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	...G. Morovich	4,213	1st Feb. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MARIA VALERIE.	A. Felinor	...4,235	18th Nov., 1899.
POSEIDON.....	A. Leva	3,878	7th Dec., 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Belien.....	4,351	7th Jan., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 375	Rs. 160.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months.....	" 1,060.	" 625.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	22nd Nov., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 62, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov., 1, 1899.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

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TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVERRIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
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CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 3rd November, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,538 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 2nd November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 2nd November.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 2nd November.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 31st October, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT. VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
ANNAM	6,300	Lecoispellier	19th Dec. 1899.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	16th Jan. 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ERNEST SIMONS.	5,707	Durrande.	15th Nov., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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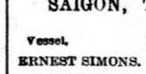
THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,)



S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain S. Yoshizawa, 3,283 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 3rd proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI, Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 25th Oct. 1899.

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SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

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3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

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MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

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Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

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THE "CAVENDISH" TABLE CUTLERY

Made in Sheffield from Extra Quality Steel, Hand Forged, and Carefully Tempered, in Ivory and Ivorine Handles, none better procurable.

TREACHER & CO.'S EXTRA QUALITY TABLE PLATE.

Guaranteed to stand hard wear for 20 Years; strictly plated on the best Nickel Silver.

A Splendid Selection of all kinds of Articles in Electro-plate, Ornamental, and Useful.

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LARGEST & CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA.

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FROM WELL KNOWN MANUFACTURERS, SUCH AS :—
PINAUD, PIVER, GELLE FRERES,
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AND OTHERS.

☞ COMPARE PRICES ☜

RHINE VIOLET, Rs. 1-8. PEARS SOAP, Rs. 0-12-6.
EAU DE QUININE PINAUD, Small, Rs. 1-2. Large, Rs. 2-4.
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Where MADAME BLANCHE will put in her APPEARANCE and DANCE-a-la-circle.

93, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
Patronized by Royalty.

"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to any one who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdall C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 58 mins.

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IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE .....Per lb.	2	0	0	ORANGE PEKOE .....Per lb.	1	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1	12	0	PEKOE ..... "	0	14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1	8	0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0	12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1	4	0	SOUCHONG..... "	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,
33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE INDIAN RAILWAYS.

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	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles.....	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles.....	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles.....	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles.....	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles.....	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles.....	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6; Nickelled, Rs. 8; Silver, Rs. 30; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

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HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 ⅞ inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 ⅜ inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
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"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

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MADRAS AND LONDON.

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(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842.)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

'GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER'

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

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Price, Re. 0-12.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,
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FREE.

THE GRAND PHONOGRAPH CONCERT will be given during the DIWALI HOLIDAYS, AT THE SHOP OF SHERIAR APANDIAR, Kalbadevi Road; the same as performed lately in aid of the Famine Relief Fund, from 8 to 10 P. M.

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MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY, Esplanade Road. KARACHI, Bunder Road.

IT is hereby notified that a RAILWAY COMMISSION APPOINTED by the Government of India, and consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Trevor, K. C. S. I., Mr. Upcott, and the Hon'ble Mr. Allen Arthur will assemble in the Council Hall of the Bombay Secretariat, at 12 o'clock local time, on the morning of the 13th. November, and subsequent days for the purpose of taking evidence in public with a view to decide the following questions:—

(i). The necessity for the proposed Bombay Port Trust Railway.

(ii). Whether in the event of its necessity being established, the Line should be made and worked by the Port Trust or by the G. I. P. Railway Company.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Offg. Secretary to Government for Railways.

TAPTI-VALLEY RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF NANDURBAR-DONDAICHE SECTION FOR PUBLIC TRAFFIC.

SUBJECT to Government sanction, the NANDURBAR-DONDAICHE SECTION will be OPENED for public traffic, including telegraph messages, on and from FRIDAY, the 10th November, 1899.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Bombay, 28th October, 1899.

NOTICE.

WANTED 12 L. C. E.'s on a salary of Rs. 100, Babashai, and usual travelling allowance in the BARODA STATE, P.-W.-D., on Probation for a YEAR.

Apply to the Chief Engineer Baroda State.

V. K. DESAI, L.C.E.
For Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

Huzur P. W. Dept., Baroda State, Baroda, 31st Oct., 1899.

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NEAR RYEWOOD.
BEST CUSUINE
OPENS FROM 1ST NOVEMBER
UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT
FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.

For further Particulars apply MANAGER.

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OF THE
EAST.

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Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

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MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FANASWADY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Nanu Narayen Kothare and Motilal Tribhowandas Fozdar, the Special Commissioners appointed by the High Court in the High Court suit No. 613 of 1897, wherein (1) Narayenrao Raghunath; (2) Harichandra Narayenrao, his son, Hindoos residing at Popat Wady, without the Fort of Bombay; and (3) Gunpatrao Raghunath Navalkar; (4) Cyril Gunpatrao Navalkar, his son, native Christians, residing at Mazagon, Church Street, without the Fort of Bombay; and (5) Dinanath Raghunath Navalkar; (6) Robert Dinanath Navalkar; and (7 George Dinanath Navalkar, his son, both minors under the age of 18 years, by their next friend the said Dinanath Raghunath Navalkar, native Christians, residing at Mazagon, Church Street, without the Fort of Bombay; and (8) Vinaykrao Raghunath Navalkar, Hindoo, residing at Mahaluxmi, without the Fort of Bombay, are the plaintiffs; and (1) Krishnarao Raghunath Navalkar; (2) Balji Krishnarao Navalkar; his son; (3) Balkrishna Madhavrao Navalkar; and (5) Ramcrishna (4) Shrikrishna Madhavrao Navalkar; and (6) Shamrao Shricrishna Navalkar Shrikrishna Navalkar; (6) Shamrao Shricrishna Navalkar, his sons, and (7) Babu alias Krishnarao Shricrishna Navalkar, his sons, the two last named being minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian ad-litem the said Shricrishna Madhavrao Navalkar; (8) Morubai alias Nanibai, widow of Sadanand Madhavrao Navalkar, all of Bombay, Hindoos, residing at Fanaswadi, without the Fort of Bombay aforesaid; and (9) Charles Agnew Turner, Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effect of the fifth plaintiff Dinanath Raghunath Navalkar, and of the first defendant Krishnarao Raghunath Navalkar are the defendants, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 18th day of November, 1899 at 4-30 p.m., on the premises—

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed plaintiffs and the abovenamed defendants in the following property, viz:—All that piece or parcel of land of the pension and tax tenure, situate, lying, and being at Fanaswadi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district and subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 913 square yards of thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 140, Collector's new No. 1 82, old Survey Nos. 336 and 337, and new Survey No. 33, together with the dwelling-house, the firewood shed the chawl the small bungalow, and all other structures standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward, Ward Nos. 4670 and 4671, and Street Nos. 46 and 48, and bounded as follows:—i.e., on or towards the north by the property of Bapooji Moraji and Soonabai alias Laxmibai, his wife, on or towards the south partly by the said Fanaswadi Lane and partly by a passage beyond which is the property of Shivshanker Mankoji, on or towards the east by the said Fanaswady Street, and on or towards the west by the property of Jagunnath Jivanji, and which land, hereditaments, and premises are delineated on a plan which may be seen at the office of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, and Motilal, No. 24, Esplanade Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, Solicitors, High Court, at their office, No 24, Esplanade Road, or to Messrs. Nanu and Hermusjee, at their office, No. 69, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

Bombay, November 2nd, 1899.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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FLOWER POTS! FLOWER POTS!! New Stock just to hand in variegated colours, from Rs. 1-8. SHROFF BROTHERS, 27, Hornby Row, Old Shop, Fort.

CHILDREN'S TRICYCLES AND TRICYCLE HORSES of all sizes to hand by last Mail, also Doll, Perams, Carts and Horses, &c. Prices Very Cheap:—SHROFF BROTHERS.

KIOTO! KIOTO!! Fresh Consignment of this well known brand just to hand, Dinner sets for 6 persons, reduced to Rs. 11-8. Apply sharp.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

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LADY CYCLISTS should inspect the SWIFT before buying elsewhere. Splendid value.—W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

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OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS AND MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches, in all sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical Boxes of every description thoroughly overhauled, repaired, cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in thorough repair and overhauled by experienced and trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching and carefully packed. Repairs undertaken in all Branches. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas, Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis, guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

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Only qualified men need apply.

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HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style near furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

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In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000

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Acting Manager.

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RESERVE FUND............ £500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

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Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

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	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	51,13,575

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Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ....$ 110,00,000
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

INSU[RANCE.]

L'UNION FIRE IN[SURANCE CO.,] LIMITED

ESTABLIS[HED ...]

Capital Reserve ...

Francs 101,000,000 or abo...

WE the Undersigned, hav[e been ap]POINTED CHIEF REPRESENTAT[IVES of] L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of ... pared to Transact Fire Insurance Busi[ness] ...

TAT...
Chief Represent...

Messrs. ZI...
Chief Repr...

NORTH BRITISH A[ND MERCANTILE] INSURANCE [COMPANY]

TOTAL FUNDS AT ...

£13,55...

LIFE ASSURA[NCE] ...

A...

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Rs. 5,00[0] ... at age ... Death if it ... sooner.			
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	A[ge next] Birth[day.]	
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 1[?]
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0
35	14 8 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should send for particulars of the
ORIENTAL'S
LIFE POLICY.
THE
Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India.

THE FUNDS
EXCEED
RS. 1,50,00,000.

Claims Paid Over
NINETY LACS,
Since the Company was Established in 1874.

As the Expenses of Management are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, the "Oriental" can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Moderate Premiums,
Unquestionable Security,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Manager.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,87,50,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 56
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
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All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ....As. 8 per line
Second do .... „ 4½
Third do .... „ 2 ¼
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES.

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[...]ES.

[...]MBAY.

[...]OSED on THURS-[...]URDAY, the 2nd, 3rd and [...] Public Holidays, under the [...]1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

[...], 1899.

POLICE ORDER.

DIWALI FESTIVAL is now ap-[...] the Public are hereby CAUTIONED that if [...] off or throws any fireworks on or near any [...]" or thoroughfare, he will be taken into [...] and dealt with according to law; The [...]rected to strictly enforce this order.

H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police.

[...]ctober, 1899.

[...]REW'S DAY.

[...] place on the Evening [...] all Scotsmen WISHING to [...] send their Names to the

[...] MILLER,
[...]CKENZIE,
Secretaries.

[...]ND AGENCY,
[...] LIMITED.

[...]FIXED DEPOSITS.

[...]ves Short Period Deposits [...] at Bombay at the following Rates

[...]2 per cent. per annum for 4 months.
[...] " " 3 "
[...] " " 2 "

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

POONA EXTRA RACES.
THURSDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.
SATURDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

SPECIAL TRAINS will RUN from and back to Bombay as ADVERTISED.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 25th October 1899.

ESTATE OF THE LATE GEORGE GREGORY, Deceased.

PROBATE of the Will of the above deceased having been issued by the High Court, Bombay, to Mr. SAMUEL JOHN SARJANT, one of the Executors appointed by the Will. All persons having claims against or being indebted to the above Estate,are requested to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them as the case may be to Mr. SAMUEL JOHN SARJANT at the office of the Locomotive Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, Parel, Bombay, within one month from this date, after the expiration of which time the assets belonging to the Estate will be distributed, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 18th day of October, 1899.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys to the Executor.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR WOODEN SLEEPERS.

THE Madras Railway Company is prepared to receive Tenders up to 12 noon, on THURSDAY, 30th November, for the SUPPLY of 130,000 TIMBER SLEEPERS of sizes cut from one of the following Timbers:—Teak, Irumboogum, Erool, Pynkadoo Sal or such other Timber as may be approved by the Engineer-in-Chief before the Contract is signed. The Sleepers must be delivered by Contractors at the Company's Depots at Tellicherry or Calicut where they will be inspected by an Officer deputed for this purpose.

Full particulars can be obtained on application by letter to The ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF for Construction Madras Railway, Rayapuram.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager, Madras Railway.

Madras, 16th October, 1899.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 56, OF 1898.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, LADHABHOY EBRAHIM, FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY and MAHOMEDBHOY HAJEEBHOY, all of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitants, residing at Khoja Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of DATOOBHOY EBRAHIM, late of Cutch Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant deceased...Plantiffs

VS.

MITHIBAI widow of SHA MAHOMED SHEROOBHAI HASAN SHA MAHOMED, GOOLAM MAHOMED SHA MAHOMED SHEROO MAHOMED SHA MAHOMED a minor under the age of eighteen years by his guardian adlitem the said MITHIBAI AISHABAI and KOOLSAMBAI, daughter of SHA MAHOMED SHEROOBHOY, the last named minor under the age of eighteen years by her guardian adlitem the said MITHIBAI, all of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants residing at Kasai Moholla, outside the Fort, the legal representatives of Sha Mahomed Sheroobhoy, deceased.....................Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above suit and bearing date the 6th day of March, 1899, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD in two lots by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on THURSDAY the 16th day of November, 1899, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the Estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and defendants in the following properties namely:—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of Butcher Street or otherwise called Nagdevi Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay formerly in the occupation of the said Sha Mahomed bin Sheroobhai and his tenants and now in the occupation of the defendants and other tenants of the Receiver appointed in this suit, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B, Ward No. 318 and Street No. 63-65, containing by admeasurement 21 feet and eight inches in breadth and sixty eight feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the sweeper's passage and the property of Chand Mahomed Peroo, on the west by the said Butcher Street or Nagdevi Road, on the dorth by the property of Vali Mahomed and on the south by the property of Mooral Currim Mahomed.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house erected, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the western side of Butcher's Street or otherwise called Nagdevi Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the said Sha Mahomed Sheroobhoy, and now in the occupation of the defendants and other tenants of the Receiver appointed in this suit, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 221 and Street No. 74-76, containing by admeasurement eighteen feet in breadth and seventy feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the said Butcher Street or called Nagdevi Street, on the west by Sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Hoosein bin Shama and on the south by the house of Jamal Mahomed butcher.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI, CAMA, and HORMUSJEE, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 65-67, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 'h day of October 1899.

A. K. OLIVER
Commissioner.

DOCTOR MENIST
SPECTACLES

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,197½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	{10,000 15,000}	100	{100 75}	8 p.c.	91
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£571
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	30

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yealry.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		225
Anglo-Indian	1,345	..	0	Nil	28
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Ballary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	185
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 20	460
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	400
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,675
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3.	400
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	500
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	521
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	410
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	460xd
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	590
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	290
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	300
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	500
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	450
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,285
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	150
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	4.0
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	460xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	125
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	425
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	725
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	11,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	430
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	140
Lord Reay Mfg	1445	1,000	1,000	30	200
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,500
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,600
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	5
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	1,250
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	80
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	120
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	20
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	550
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	490
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,500
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	230
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	145
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdR22½	515
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 20	260
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	250
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	26
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	200
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-s1	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300x1
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18½pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	725
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	16
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co.Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	75
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdR30	180xd
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,350
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs35	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	133xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	475xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	60
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	380
Munmar M.	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	430
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	130xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	165
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	340
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	340xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	585
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	1,800
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	310
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1	75
Volkart	...	000	..	Rs 80	850

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	572 1-2
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	467 1-2

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others, delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers. &c.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 5h. 26m. High water, 10-5m., 10-59a. Low water, 4-6m., 4-11a.
Banks closed. Dawalee holidays.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 4-45.

MAHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of October 1899 was 8,291, the daily average being 267. New Admissions 1,483. Parsees 1,033, Hindoos 3,853, Mahomedans 2,624, and Christians 781. 52 children were vaccinated this month.

THE FESTIVAL OF THE SACRED HEART.—The thanksgiving mass in honour of "The Sacred Heart of Jesus" will be celebrated in the Church of our Lady of Glory, Mazagon, on Sunday, the 5th November, at 9-30 a.m. The Rev. Father W. Wallrath, S. J., will preach. The choir for the occasion will be composed of Port Trust employees under the direction of Mr. Robert Pires.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s.s. Coromandel, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m., on Tuesday, the 7th inst.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and Transvaal, per s.s. Umlazi, via Calcutta, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m., on Monday, the 6th instant, and via Tuticorin and Colombo on Friday, the 10th instant, at 7 p.m.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS.—"The Pall Mall Gazette" says:—"We are asked to state that the Government has ordered several Remington Typewriters for the South Africa Campaign." Apparently, we are to meet President Kruger on his own ground, and intimidate him by a heavy discharge of moral Maxims.—(*Times*), Messrs. Wardon and Co. of Bombay are Agents for the Remington Typewriters. Typewriters are superseding the printing press in army field operations for multiplying orders and despatches. Five Remingtons were sent to South Africa for this purpose last week.

A FORTUNE TELLER'S STORY.—On Tuesday evening, the room occupied by Avoobai, a woman, at Haines Road, was broken into and gold and silver ornaments and currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 844 were stolen from a box. It appears that about 5-30 p.m., on the day in question, complainant locked the door of her room and went to the Haines Road Market. When she returned, about an hour after, she found the door open and the lock lying inside, and a small box containing the above property missing from the room. The room appeared to have been entered by some one opening the lock with a duplicate key or an iron nail. Complainant is an old woman living by herself and alleges that she accumulated the wealth by telling people fortunes and begging. She appears to be rather doubtful as to what she possessed and has made several statements as to the missing property.

PLAGUE IN THE COMMON PRISON.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Her Majesty's Common Prison, regarding the death of John Fernandez Moral alias Gulam Nabee Antone, aged thirty years, a convict in the prison. The deceased was admitted into the jail on the 4th ultimo, having been convicted of theft by Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. On the 25th idem he was admitted into the prison hospital suffering from high fever. He was kept under observation that day in a separate ward. Next day his glands became enlarged and symptoms of plague were evident. On the 28th his liver was found to be enlarged and his body jaundiced. On the following day his temperature became normal, but he seemed to be exhausted and died on Tuesday. The hospital assistant attached to the prison was of opinion that death was due to plague. There are at present four convicts in the prison suffering from plague. Some of them have had plague since the 25th ultimo, but none of them have been sent to the Arthur Road Hospital. The jail authorities have set apart a separate ward in the prison for plague patients. There are now two convicts in the ArthurRoad Hospital suffering from plague and three suffering from relapsing fever. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of death from plague.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabjee presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE TALAKCHAND HARNATH AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for an opposing creditor, moved absolute the rule granted on the 9th of August last, calling upon the insolvents to show cause why they should not proceed with the hearing of their petition. The learned counsel said the insolvents had filed their schedule five years ago, and they had done nothing since.

His Lordship: It is for you to proceed.

Mr. Manker said the insolvents should serve notices on their creditors.

His Lordship: You must do that, not they.

Mr. Manker: We cannot do so. They have to serve the notices.

His Lordship said that if Mr. Manker wanted to examine the insolvents, he could do so; but they could not serve notices. That was a matter of funds, and he did not know they had any.

Mr. Manker said that he asked for the order under section 12, which stated that notices must be served on all the parties seven clear days before the hearing of the petition.

His Lordship: Who must serve?

Mr. Manker: The insolvents.

His Lordship: Where does it say that?

Mr. Manker: In the previous rules.

His Lordship: But they say they do not wish to proceed.

Mr. Manker: The hearing was fixed by the Court, and since then they have done nothing.

His Lordship: And what do you want them to do?

Mr. Manker: To serve the notices.

His Lordship: The application is misconceived. I can order the insolvents to come to the Court and give any information you or the Official Assignee may want.

Mr. Manker: I apply that the rule may be made absolute.

His Lordship: I cannot make that order.

Mr. Manker: In that case, an insolvent would file his schedule and do nothing for years.

After some further discussion, the matter was allowed to stand over till the next Court day.

RE OOSMAN MOOSSA.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. A creditor appeared in person and opposed the application on the ground of concealment of a book of accounts. His Lordship refused the interim order.

RE JETUMULL LILARAM.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, for a creditor, opposed the application. Mr. Manker said his client was not furnished with the copy of the affidavit and asked for a week's postponement. His Lordship granted the postponement.

RE GOVINDRAM KANAYALAL.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE HOOSSEIN LADHA.

Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to serve notices.

RE KARMALI RAHIMBHOY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of the interim order, with leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE KAIKUSHROO CURSETJI NARIMAN.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for two months' extension of the interim order. His Lordship granted the application.

RE VISRAM MEGHJI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of the interim order, with leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE ANANDJI VIRJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices and amend the schedule. His Lordship granted the application.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Roger Laming; Piroj-shah Bomanji Panthaki; James Cassey; Aga Mirza Mahomed Hoosein; Sakharam Babu Powar; Daniel Tillott; Mahomedally Ramzanally Hora and others; Aman Dawood Halai; Rastamji Dossabhoy Surti; Rajabally Bhanji Khoja; Vassanji Jairam Khad; Joseph David Sweeney; and Dharmabai, widow.

MR. G. I. MACKENZIE, the Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, delivered an excellent address at the Trichur High School on Friday last, in the course of which he made a very sympathetic reference to the endeavours being made by the Rajah of Cochin to free his State from the trammels of maladministration and to introduce reforms that are bound to result in the progress and prosperity of the State. In conclusion, he had some very useful remarks to make upon the necessity of supplementing a purely literary education, of which there was, he said, a good deal too much in India to-day, by a study of methods for the amelioration of the people or for the increase of the productiveness of the soil. In this connection we would also call attention to the paper read by Mr. Glyn Barlow to the members of the Egmore Reading Room on Saturday, and to the remarks of the Rev. F. W. Kellett thereon.

NAGPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 31.

THE Chief Commissioner, Mr. Ibbetson, who leaves Pachmarhi on the 7th November, is expected here on the 10th accompanied by his Chief Secretary. En route he will inspect Sahaghpur, Khandwa, and such other districts that lie on his way. His coming is looked upon with keen interest, for his advent will be to prepare a grand reception for the Viceroy who, if we mistake not, is the second Viceroy visiting Nagpur. Lord Mayo was the first Viceroy to visit this city in the early forties.

Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, the future Chief Commissioner of these Provinces, also accompanies the Viceroy, and it is hoped that Mr. Fraser's thorough knowledge of these provinces at this juncture will be a valuable aid to pourtray the condition and the wants of the people, and, however short His Excellency's visit may be, the two Chief Commissioners will be able to lay before His Excellency the present state of the people.

The Annual Rifle Meeting of the B.-N. Railway Volunteer Rifles, which opened at Nagpur on the 31st ult., will be continued up to the 4th November. The out-station volunteers of the B.-N. Railway hold these meetings at various places in their respective districts. Several prizes, including silver and bronze medals, some plate, and various other articles including money prizes, varying in value from Rs. 70 to Rs. 5 each, are to be distributed on the last day of the camp-of exercise, which is again engaging the attention of the Officer Commanding, and is to be held some time in January next.

A great quantity of Bengal and Burma rice continues to come into Nagpur over the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, but evidently none of these consignments have found their way into our local bazaars. It is quite possible that all the grain thus coming in is being stocked by the importers for better prices, though the market at present is quite high enough. The prices are gradually increasing.

An official circular has been sent round to several officers engaged on relief works to the effect that the Meteorological Department warns us that a heavy fall of rain may be expected in these provinces between the 14th and 24th November, and special precautions should be taken against damage being done to works which have been opened. We hope the prediction will be true; and, if a heavy downpour comes, it will be a great blessing.

The Commissioner of the Nagpur Division, Mr. W. A. Nedham, presided over a largely-attended meeting at the MacDonnell Town Hall on Thursday last. The object of the meeting was to impress upon the residents of the city that the Local Administration had thought right to erect a number of hamlets outside the plague-affected areas for the accommodation of those inhabitants who were willing to remove from their houses during the prevalence of the plague. It is to be hoped the people will avail themselves of the offer and kindness of the Government. The attacks and deaths from plague for the week ending 26th are 45 attacks and 38 deaths. The above figures bring up the total deaths since the outbreak of the disease to 182, of which 166 have occurred during the current month. 333 inoculations have been performed up to the 26th inst., at the MacDonell Town Hall, by Drs. Ray and Kanay, whereas the record of the Empress Mills shows nearly 3,000.

A den of gamblers in the city was successfully raided by Mr. Toulmein, A.D.S. He caught red-handed as many as fifty men. They are being prosecuted under the Gambling Act.

The Nagpur Vol. Rifles have been very active recently and the men are being pushed through their musketry course.

The Annual AdministrationReport of these Provinces, among various questions, deals with the improvement of our water-supply, the improvement of the Juma Talao, the better drainage of the city, a suitable market for the town of Nagpur and fresh taxation towards increasing the income of the Municipality, and, though last, but not least, the wheel-tax. The report concludes with the praise and commendation of the principal officers of the Municipality, and the President's sincere thanks to Colonel Hutcheson, I.M.S., Mr. Nedham, Mr. Carey, Mr. Mayes, Dr. Silcock, Captain Hogg, and several other gentlemen for their sympathetic exertions in connection with Municipal matters and with plague preventive measures.

The results of the last examinations of the High, Middle, and Primary Schools in these provinces are now out. The St. Francis de Sale's College and the St. Joseph's Convent Schools of Nagpur and Kamptee have scored, as usual, the best results.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	3	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	5	5	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	1	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	3	24
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	14
Total	15	21	106
Total plague deaths to date	60,024	52,926	
Same date last year	8	6	82

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 27th October were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	162	81
Karachi	6	7
Poona (including Cantonment)	74	62
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	8	5
Kaira	6	7
Broach	3	4
Surat	40	29
Khandeish	30	33
Nasik	206	185
Poona (excluding City)	544	421
Satara	601	467
Sholapur	141	108
Ahmednagar	312	240
Ratnagiri	10	15
Belgaum	765	566
Dharwar	532	410
Bijapur	170	133
Kanara	4	4
Karachi (excluding City)	2	1
Hyderabad (Sind)	97	81
Shikarpur	0	1
Upper Sind frontier	1	1
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	10	5
Kolhapur	970	758
Cutch	3	1
Baroda territory	7	4
Aundh	66	33
Bhor	30	24
Savanur	39	32
Total	4,848	3,730
Week ending Oct. 20	5,523	4,354
Total to date	344,432	270,253

Panch Mahals, Thana, Kolaba, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Pianaupur, Savantvadi, Dharampur, Sachin, Janjira, and Akalkot, have been free from plague during the week.

IN view of the large and material interests which so many Englishmen now possess in the petroleum industry of the Caucasus, it may be of advantage to state that, according to advices from that country, the first oil pipe line in Russia is about to be opened along the Trans-Caucasus railway route between Michailovo and Batum. A large reservoir has been made at the former place, into which the naphtha brought from Baku is poured in order to be pumped through the pipe line to Batum for shipment. The gradients are considerable, and therefore, apparently, it has been necessary to make one or two intermediate reservoirs and pumping stations. The railway, it is said, can no longer transport with sufficient expedition the increasing quantities of oil from the Caspian. The pipe line will eventually be prolonged to Baku itself. In order to construct this line the Government had first of all to encourage the establishment of works at Mariupol, on the Sea of Azoff, for making the pipes, as none of the kind necessary for this purpose had ever been made in Russia before. There seems to have been considerable difficulty at first, and the first lot of pipes were rejected. Other pipe lines are now being proposed along the new railway from Baku to Petrovsk, on the Caspian, and thence to the port of Novo Rossiisk, on the Black Sea. There is even talk of laying one down right up to Moscow and St. Petersburg; but this is, of course, the plan of some enterprising foreigner, probably an American, and its boldness is somewhat alarming to the Russians.

THE CENTRAL HINDU COLLEGE, BENARES.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

THE largest and most enthusiastic meeting held in Benares for many years celebrated the first Anniversary of the Hindu College on Oct 27th. The beautiful hall in the building given by H. H. the Maharaja of Benares is now newly decorated and makes an admirable setting for functions of this kind. The slender pillars had been wreathed with evergreens, and the walls were festooned with marigolds, while gay flags fluttered from every point of vantage. On the table on the platform were placed the prizes for the successful students, among which were a silver medal for the best Sanskrit Scholar given by Babu Mokshada Das Mittra, a silver medal for the best handwriting from Babu Kali Das Mittra, a pair of brass dumb-bells from Babu Gyanendra Nath Basu. Among the audience were noticed the Commissioner with his wife and daughter, the Maharaja of Dinajpur, the Judge, the Collector, the Principal of the Queen's College, the Raja of Sirguja, Mahamadopadyaya Pandit Gangadhara Shastri, Rai Bahadur Nalinakshaw Bose, Babus Madhusudan Das, Anando Charan Banerji, Kesho Das, Haran Chandra Basu, Ram Prasad Chaudhari, Drs. Purna Chandra Banerji, Ganga Singh Rai Bahadur, Isan Chandra Roy, Rai Piare Lal, Munshi Madholal, Mr. H. C. Mullick, Babu Nil Madhub Roy, and all the members of the Managing Committee present in Benares.

The proceedings were opened by the election to the chair of Babu Mokshada Das Mittra, the President of the Benares Local Committee, on the proposal of the Maharaja of Dinajpur, and then seven selected students recited a hymn in Sanskrit. After this very appropriate beginning, the Chairman said:—

"Ladies and gentlemen—In thanking you for the office you have conferred upon me, I cannot help wishing that I were more deserving of the honour. But, if worthier men cannot be found, humbler persons must carry on the duties; and it is in this spirit alone that I accept the chair. To take some part in an institution, which concerns itself with the training of youths, ought always to be a matter of pleasure as well as of pride to men in their maturity. But, when that institution undertakes to cultivate not merely the intellect of our children, as has unfortunately been the case in this country for many years past, but to mature and develop also those other, and more important, factors of life,—the body and the soul,—fathers should feel special interest in it and give it their blessings.

"It is, however, an interesting phenomenon to note in connection with the Central Hindu College, whose first Anniversary we are gathered together this afternoon to celebrate, that, though for sometime past, general dissatisfaction has been expressed with the present system of godless education, though educationist after educationist has condemned that system and cried for reform, and Government after Government has deplored the absence of all moral and religious instruction in the schools and colleges of India, and, regretting their own inability to remedy the evil, have now and again suggested that their responsibility ought to be assumed by private enterprises—it is an interesting phenomenon, I say, to note that after all this, when an institution is actually started purporting to supply these wants, people look askance at it, and, instead of crowding to its support, hang back to see what each of their neighbours will do. It is, of course, inevitably the case that much which is now being attempted, and done in this college, must be largely tentative in character, for the field of effort is, in India, a new and almost untried one, the pioneers in which cannot fail to encounter many obstacles which only repeated efforts and freely-varied methods can hope to overcome. But, when we see that within the one short year of its existence this institution has actually combined good western education with sound and orthodox Hindu religious instruction and effective training in morals as well as in the courtesy, respect, and gently noble manners, which used to be such prominent characteristics of a well-bred Hindu, but whose rapid disappearance of late years has so often been deplored on all hands: when we already see the beginning made in gradually substituting, for the current system of mere memory-cramming, that real training and development of the mental power, which is the only true education, we cannot but feel that its success is assured, and that the laggards and waverers will soon find their hearts full of regret at having missed so glorious an opportunity of making for themselves the best and most far-reaching of good Kadma. But both moral and mental training are largely conditioned in their successful application by the physical organisms of those who are subjected to such discipline. Recognising fully this most important truth, the Central Hindu College is paying special attention to physical culture, by drill, gymnastics and active games, so that its students may have the healthy physical body without which, as its instrument, even a healthy and well-trained mind can accomplish little.

"And since it is not merely a local institution, but aims at benefiting the whole of India, no less care is being devoted to the establishment of a Boarding House, in which students from all parts can be accommodated, and where they shall have the best of home influences, every care and comfort, with wise and fatherly protection against those many and serious moral and physical dangers to which they are but too often exposed when left to their own resources in a strange city.

"The coming year of the Central Hindu College is, I am informed, destined to see a commencement made in providing facilities for the training of some of our own Hindu boys in those practical arts and forms of knowledge which will enable them to earn their livelihood in other and better-paid fields of work than the terribly overcrowded Government service, and the two or three professions to which at present their attention is almost exclusively confined. As a first start, in a small way, classes in short-hand and type-writing are to be opened outside the ordinary college hours for students who have passed the Entrance or School Final Examination. Such knowledge is at present greatly in demand, and its possession ensures a young man a prompt engagement as a clerk at Rs. 80 or Rs. 100 per mensem, while the full-fledged B. A. has to wait months and months before he can secure even a very subordinate post on a pittance of Rs. 15 only per month.

"In conclusion let me point out that the need of this Institution and the timeliness of its inaguration are proved up to the hilt by the fact that institutions in imitation of it are already on the way in several places. Looking then, at what has already been accomplished, and what is even now in course of being done, and seeing how widely this college is finding imitators in other parts of India, we may well look forward to the future with confidence unshakeable and appeal to all well-wishers of India for the further pecuniary support needed with the most absolute certainty of the vital importance to the country of the work of this institution and its ultimate success."

When the applause that greeted the chairman's speech had subsided, the Secretary, Babu Bhagawandas, was called on to read the report. After noticing the receipt of various letters and telegrams from absent sympathisers, he read a summary of the printed report which will shortly be issued. From this it appeared that the institution was opened on the 7th July, 1898, as a College and Collegiate School, the former being affiliated to the Allahabad University. The staff numbers eleven, the Principal and the Head Master being Englishmen, and the remaining Professors and Teachers Indians. The students are 177 in number, of whom 13 are free. Sanskrit is compulsory, and every student attends the religious lesson which opens the daily work. This lesson is drawn from one of the Hindu Shastras, and is given by a Pandit. Stress is laid on physical training, gymnastics and games being taught, and a sports club having been organised. The library already contains about 2,500 books, some of them very valuable. Rs. 7,000 have just been accepted for a laboratory, which will form part of the new buildings. Another friend is preparing a plan for a Boarding-House for forty boarders, adapting some already existing buildings for the purpose, at his own cost. The value of the Maharaja's gift is estimated at Rs. 50,000, and over Rs. 80,000 have been received in cash and about Rs. 7,000 in gifts of books and apparatus, &c. A sum of Rs. 6,000 has also been offered for the establishment of a scholarship through Mr. Dikshit of Bombay. About fifty local committees have been formed, which are obtaining promises of subscriptions in all parts of India, and a long list of individual workers scattered over the country was read out. The great attention with which the report was listened to, and the applause which greeted it, were somewhat unusual symptoms in a function generally dull, and showed the real interest taken by the meeting in the welfare of the college.

The prizes were then distributed to the students by the chairman, each boy receiving a round of applause as he mounted the platform. The Principal, Dr. Arthur Richardson, was then called on to address the meeting; and in a brief speech he expressed the pleasure he felt in dedicating his life to the work of the college, and eloquently urged the necessity of building up character by education and not merely training the intellect. He sketched in enthusiastic language the high aims that the college had set before itself, and pleaded for the sympathy and help of all right-thinking men who were friends of India. The address was listened to with warm approval and closed amid loud cheers. Then Mrs. Annie Besant was called on to deliver the closing speech. She began by laying down the principles on which the College was founded, as a supplement to, not as a rival of, existing institutions, occupying a field as yet untouched. These principles were:—The teaching of the Hindu religion, the uniting of Indians and Englishmen in friendly co-operation in a common work using racial differences for help and not for hindrance, the affording of a cheap but first-class education—the cost being met in the old Indian fashion by the gift of the pious and the self-sacrifice of the teachers, instead of out of the pockets of the student. She then proceeded to meet some of the objections raised to the plans adopted, pointing out that the low fees charged were on about the scale charged by the Government at the Benares College to the fathers of the present students. She repudiated forcibly the idea that any political motive underlay the work, urging that men might be moved to more earnest labor by love to God and man than by a desire of either money or power.

The speech was concluded amid loud applause, and the large assembly then dispersed. Many congratulations were received by the members of the managing committee on the remarkable success of the first anniversary meeting.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·907	Calm	2	89·6	51·7	51	...	0·00	0·00
Sirsa	29·914	SW	2	93·8	56·1	28	..	0·00	0·00
Delhi	29·820	NW	1	90·2	63·1	28	...	0·00	0·00
Agra	29·890	NE	3	94·5	62·9	42	..	0·00	0·00
Cawnpore	29·874	Calm	3	94·3	57·0	70	...	0·00	...
Allahabad	29·880	WNW	4	92·7	57·4	61	...	0·00	0·00
Jhansi	29·896	WSW	1	98·2	68·6	19	...	0·00	—0·01
Jacobabad	29·905	Calm	1	98·5	50·0	50	...	0·00	0·00
Karachi	29·932	NW	5	89·4	68·2	7	...	0·00	0·00
Jeypore	29·915	WNW	4	96·2	64·6	38	..	0·00	—0·01
Ajmere	29·925	Calm	5	94·4	64·7	31	...	0·00	0·00
Deesa	29·933	ESE	5	99·1	61·0	21	...	0·00	0·00
Ahmedabad	29·932	NW	1	101·8	69·6	40	...	0·00	...
Bhuj	29·950	WNW	6	98·3	61·9	89	...	0·00	0·00
Jamnagar	29·948	WNW	10	94·5	67·7	80	...	0·00	...
Rajkot	29·950	Calm	3	99·4	58·9	...	...	0·00	0·00
Bhownagar Para	29·929	SE	6	98·1	66·3	25	...	0·00	..
Veraval	29·930	NW	6	95·1	63·3	49	...	0·00	...
Neemuch	29·930	NW	6	94·0	62·6	23	...	0·00	0·00
Indore	29·947	Calm	1	93·2	58·1	54	...	0·00	—0·02
Saugor	29·937	SW	5	91.3	67·6	53	...	0·00	0·00
Jubulpore	29·954	SE	2	90·9	51·4	52	...	0·00	—0·01
Hoshangabad	29·989	Calm	0	92·1	56·8	64	...	0·00	
Khandwa	29·967	S	3	98·7	59·1	19	...	0·00	—0·0
Raipur	29·950	Calm	1	89·3	61·2	45	...	0·00	—0·0
Nagpur	29·955	Calm	4	9 ·7	63·1	30	...	0·00	0·0
Amraoti	29·953	SE	3	96·2	65·3	6	...	0·00	
Akola	29·957	SE	3	97·4	57·0	27	...	0·00	
Surat	29·926	SE	2	101·7	65·0	47	...	0·00	
Malegaon	29·969	W	3	96·4	57·9	27	..	0·00	
Bombay	29·942	E	5	87·0	75·0	87	...	0·00	
Poona	29·987	Calm	3	94·0	58·4	56	...	0·00	
Ahmednagar	29·377	N	4	91·9	55·0	36	...	0·00	..
Aurangabad	...	Calm	..	93·4	55·2	40	...	0·00	..
Sholapur	29·983	WSW	8	95·2	63·1	20	...	0·00	—0·09
Ratnagiri	29·927	SE	3	88·4	73·9	78	...	·00	—0·01
Belgaum	29·935	Calm	8	84·8	62·9	90	...	0·00	—0·17
Goa	29·938	SE	6	83·0	76·4	91	...	0·00	...
Karwar	29·919	N	1	86·4	73·5	88	0·08	·08	—0·11
Mangalore	29·925	ESE	1	84·3	74·4	90	0·02	0·02	—0·20
Calicut	29·921	NE	3	84·2	73·0	90	...	..	—0·20
Cochin	29·922	ENE	...	88·0	75·6	86	0·04	0·01	—0·40
Bangalore	29·933	WNW	6	75·7	65·8	81	..	...	—0·23
Secunderabad	29·935	NE	5	93·6	63·1	32	...	...	—0·19
Masulipatam	29·917	ENE	7	85·5	74·6	81	...	...	—0·69
Bellary	29·934	Calm	3	83·2	70·7	62	0·15	0·15	+0·03
Cuddapah	29·934	NE	L	84·0	72·7	93	0·26	0·26	0·00
Madras	29·888	NNW	5	83·5	74·0	89	0·00	0·00	—0·50
Coimbatore	29·945	NNE	2	84·9	70·6	93	...	...	—0·15
Trichinopoly	29·88	Calm	5	92·5	76·4	82	..	...	— ·21
Negapatam	29·885	Calm	3	90·0	77·4	85	0·34	0·34	—0·13
Colombo	29·920	WSW	6	90·5	78·5	72	0·01	0·01	—0·61
Aden	29·91	E	3	90·3	74·9	69	...	..	...

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M., Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Sholapur and Secunderabad, the pressure changes have been small and unimportant. Readings are highest in Berar, the Central Provinces, and at and about Malegaon, Poona, Ahmednagar and Sholapur, and lowest on and off the South Coromandel Coast. Gradients are slight.

Winds are feebly cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast while calms and varible breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been generally light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 11° in excess of its normal in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, Gujarat, Rajputana, Central India, and at Surat, Malegaon, Sholapur, and Secunderabad, and the minimum 7° to 11° in Rajputana and at Jhansi and Saugor. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Ahmedabad and Surat, and the lowest 50° at Jacobabad.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Madras Presidency, Mysore and on the Malabar Coast.

The rainfall has been local and scattered in character, Negapatam reporting 0·34 cents Cuddalah 0·26, Bellary 0·15, Karwar 0·08, Cochin 0·04, Mangalore 0·02 and Colombo 0·01.

The weather conditions are slightly favourable for local rain in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 1.

Wednesday.—Pressure has fallen slightly in Baluchistan and the N.-W. Punjab, and is steady or has risen elsewhere. The rise has been brisk in the Madras Deccan and on the North Madras Coast. Pressure is relatively low in the N.-W. Provinces and over Central Burma, the Bay, and the South Madras Coast. Mandalay has received a heavy fall of rain amounting to nearly six inches, and light showers have fallen in other parts of Burma and in the South of the Peninsula. Temperature is in defect in N.-E. India, and in large excess in Rajputana, where it averages seven degrees above the normal. The weather is fine and quiet generally over nearly the whole country.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 31st October, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ....inches	29·878
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·1
Dew Point	69·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·682
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	5·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	87·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·0
General Directions of wind*	NE, ESE, WSW, W, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	117

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

FOR Londoners there is no need to describe the Lord Mayor's Show. For others we may say that it is a procession which is to be seen every 9th of November, when the new Lord Mayor takes office, and proceeds, attended by the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common councilmen, with bands of music, and with banners flying of all the City Guilds, to the Exchequer Court to be sworn in. Then, at night, follows the Lord Mayor's annual banquet, in the Guildhall—a mighty deed of drinking and feeding.

Every year since 1501 have these gustatory festivities been held there—about 400 of them altogether.

What beasts of the field and birds of the air have gone to the manufacture of that long series of official feasts. Alas! for Time's fatal touch. They have passed into Limbo, and so have most of the men that ate them. Solemn and instructive thought?

And they ran into money withal. The cost of the Lord Mayor's Show, dinner included, is about £3,500, of which his Lordship pays half and each sheriff one-fourth. Surely the Lord Mayor hath ways to spend his £10,000 a year—even if it is twice the salary of the Prime Minister.

Not all the people who march in the Lord Mayor's procession get a chance to put their legs under the tables at the Lord Mayor's banquet. Oh, no—nor anything like it. The elephants and camels are omitted, of course; and the policemen, the soldiers, the sailors, the beefeaters, etc., must content themselves with their ordinary rations, and a good job for them too.

Because the guests at the big feed will eat too much and drink too much. They always do. And then the miseries of the day after! Sharp indigestions, paroxysms of biliousness, awful "heads" and collapsed nerves are on the list. The HabitualDyspeptics—at least half the honourable and distinguished company—groan under the onset of their Intimate Enemy and wish they had stopped outside with the parties who were not invited.

But the remedy that pulled them through last year (Mother Seigel's Syrup) soon sets matters to rights. The bowels are relieved of their load, the liver resumes work, the stomach digests the tough stuff that was so recklessly thrown into it, and they looked back at the Lord Mayor's banquet as Wellington looked at the French after the battle of Waterloo. Eat what you like but keep "Mother Seigel" close at hand.

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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
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SRS. HACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1.

AN extra allotment of Telegraphic Transfers was made in London yesterday of Rs. 8,00,000 on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 5-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 7-8d.

Consols declined 1-4 per cent yesterday to 104 1-4. French Rentes remained at 100 1-2; but Paris Exchange on London advanced 1 1-2 centime, to 25·24 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 113; and 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities were 1-8 per cent lower, at £63 1-8. Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher, at 26 3-4d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was unchanged at 58 1-4 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 3-8 cent lower, at 4·86 1-2 dollars.

The total quantity of wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 1,620,000 quarters, compared with 1,600,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

For Gurzerat Yellow Rapeseed the quotation yesterday was 40 1-2s. per 416lbs. October-November shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market flat; for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 39 1-4s, same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal, in a flat market; Brown Rapeseed, 37 1-2s. October, November shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market flat; Linseed, 49 1-4s., October-November shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market easier.

Spot prices were unchanged in the Liverpol Cotton Market yesterday; while American Arrivals were 1-32 to 3-64d. per lb. lower all round. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports, 5,000 bales. The market closed easier, Surats and Arrivals quiet. The Manchester Market was steady.

In Ready Mid.-Uplands there was no change, 7 3-8 cents per lb. being still quoted; January Futures were 5 points lower, at 7·13 cents, and April 7 points, at 7·17 cents. The Receipts at the U.-S. Ports were 59,000 bales.

To-day, there was but a small business passing in our local cotton market, owing to the approaching Diwali festival no doubt. The purchases reported were 1,550 bales on account of the Mills, For "Good" Broach, March delivery, Rs. 212 per candy was quoted; for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, Rs. 172 1-2; "Good" Bhownuggur, for May, Rs. 192.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are without change, and quiet.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,451	bales.
Wheat	26,965	cwts.
Linseed	3,826	"
Rapeseed	3,406	"
Gingellyseed	3,703	"
Castorseed	1,616	"
Rice	90,793	"

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged.

EXCHANGE has been quiet but steady to-day at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-8d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-8d. for three months' sight Credits. There was not much reported doing, and the market closed at the following level, and will remain closed for the Diwali holidays till Monday.

Bank Bills on Demand ....1s. 4 3 32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ....1s. 4 1-8d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight ....1s. 4 3-8d.	"
Francs ....1·72 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are firm at 93 3-4 for both Cash and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 88 for Threes.

SHARES are very quiet. Curimbhoy and David Mills are Rs. 10 lower; Mofussil Press are Rs. 5 higher. Bank of Bombay have advanced Rs. 2 1-2, to Rs. 1,197 1-2 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 3 10-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	104 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	100½
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 1-8
Bar Silver	100½

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 31.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Valetta, arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

LONDON, OCT. 31.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell, arrived here this morning

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ferguson, arrived here, this evening.

COLOMBO, NOV. 1.

French mail steamer Laos from China arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 31.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent perfect.
Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.
Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.
Till further notice private telegrams in secret language to and from, or transiting Cape Colony cannot be accepted.
Telegrams to and from Natal are subject to censure of Military authorities. Those in code can only be accepted on production of code books for verification.
All telegrams exchanged with South Africa are subject to scrutiny at Aden.
Under instructions of British Government a military censorship has been established at Aden on all telegrams transiting cable, Aden Zanzibar. All private telegrams whether in code or plain language, transiting Cable Aden Zanzibar, are subject to censure of Military authorities at Aden.
Censorship has been established at Panja and Buenaventura in United States of Columbia. Telegrams for the interior can be accepted, except for the following offices. Cartagena, Barranquilla, Cucuta, Ocana and Bucaramanga.
Restrictions on private telegraphic correspondence to and from Azores removed, but still apply to telegrams addressed to Madeira.
State of communication:—
Cable Jamaica Colon interrupted,
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Trinidad Demerara interrupted.
Cable Gibraltar Tangier interrupted.
Cable Zanzibar Mombasa interrupted.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.
Telegrams for Madagascar except Majunga are subject to delay during the period of October to March owing to daily storms experienced.
Telegrams for British Guiana are conveyed frequently by steamer, without alteration of charges.
Communication between Natal on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.
Communication between Cape Colony on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.
Communication with Mafeking (Bechuanaland) and beyond interrupted.
Communication with all offices beyond the Orange River interrupted, this cuts off telegraph communication with British Bechuanaland, Southern Rhodesia, Nyassaland and Portuguese Zambesia.
Press-messages can be now exchanged with South Africa via Aden only at Rs. 1-3 half 2-6 per word.
Cable Mozambique Delagoabay interrupted.
There is no hand line communication from Mozambique to Beira.
There is a landline between Beira and Quelimane.
The next steamer for Beira leaves Mozambique on the 2nd November.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 1st November, 1899.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	31	6	5 p.m.	5	12
Teheran	1	1	36 p.m.	0	29
Suez	1	2	50 p.m.	0	56

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 1st November, 1899.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	5	0	---	8
" Karachi	0	19	---	2
" Madras	2	33	---	2

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—OCTOBER 31.

10 p.m.	78·4
WEDNESDAY—NOVEMBER, 1.	
6 a.m.	75·9
10 a.m.	80·8
3 p.m.	85·0
4 p.m.	85·2

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

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By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARROW—October 25, at Simla, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Barrow, Indian Staff Corps, of a daughter.
CUERDEN—October 23, at Ghazipur, the wife of Mr. A. Cuerden, P. W. D., of a daughter.
DODGSON—October 23, at Satara, the wife of C. G. Dodgson, I. C. S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BUTTERWORTH—BANKS—October 25, at St. Paul's Church, Agra, by the Rev. J. M. Paterson, M.A., Rev. Albert Butterworth, C. M. S., to Annie Banks, Lady Principal, C. M. S. Girls' High School, Agra.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1899.

THE telegrams which have arrived leave no room to doubt that in the engagement at Ladysmith a serious disaster occurred to the British forces under General Sir George White. It is necessary to go back nearly one hundred years to find a parallel to the completeness of the disaster. In the American War, General Cornwallis, and 5,000 British troops, surrendered at Saratoga, but they were compelled to take this last step in consequence of hunger. It is also rather singular that the surrender now was made to very much the same class of men as the troops capitulated to in the action at Ladysmith—rough farmers untutored in the science of war. From the very commencement of the South African imbroglio, we have been repeatedly told that the Boers were merely irregulars, unorganised, possessing little or no taste for warfare. The public were educated rather to despise than respect them, and when the climax was reached the English Press, with a unanimity which is unusual, affirmed that Sir George White could hold the Boers in check on or about the Natal frontier until reinforcements arrived. As a matter of fact the whole series of engagements in this locality has demonstrated that a great mistake has been made in despising the enemy. He is well-armed, brave, and knows how to manipulate his weapons. He is ever moving about, and chooses with conspicuous ability those positions where he can inflict the greatest harm on his foe and get off with the minimum amount of damage to himself. Moreover, he has cleverly met the movements of our Generals with counter-manœuvres; he has planned ruses, into which our troops have marched; and it must be admitted—however reluctantly—that the Boer has had the better of the battles fought. General White appears to have adopted the same tactics as are practised in hill-warfare with the frontier tribes. Apparently these were suspected by the Boer Generals, who directed their forces in such a manner as to bring about the surrender of 42 officers and 2,000 men. Whether these are the exact numbers of the missing force or the number of survivors is not yet known. The evidence points to the former assumption, as, after the troops marched out to meet the enemy, it is difficult to understand how Sir George White, who had to retreat, can have known what casualties had occurred. The only thing which was painfully clear to him must have been that a terrible calamity had occurred—that the missing force was either slaughtered or in the hands of the enemy. The detachment of such a considerable body of men must have an effect upon his own position at Ladysmith, and both in India and in England further news is awaited with anxiety. There is no doubt that the War Office are now convinced that their antagonists are formidable; for immediately on receipt of the news three additional regiments and another Mountain Battery were placed under orders for South Africa. Everyone must feel sympathetically for General White, who with manly courage has admitted he erred in judgment. Sir George is not the only man who has made mistakes, though it is imperative that such mistakes should not occur on the field of battle. It is strange, but true, that few military reputations have been made in South Africa: on the contrary, more have been lost. The English Press chivalrously withholds judgment until the full facts come to hand. There may have been a combination of unfortunate circumstances; at any rate, we know that he was opposing a force numerically stronger than his own, and whose position extended in semicircular formation for seven miles. Further, the War Office must bear the blame of the delay in sending out reinforcements, as from the first it was clear that the British force in South Africa was inadequate. Events have proved that not only have the Imperialists failed to keep the Boers in their own States, but they are with difficulty retaining possession of Natal. As we go to press, information is to hand which imparts a more cheerful aspect to the situation. Anticipating that the Boers would re-occupy their old positions and renew the attack, the British force made preparations to receive it. The Naval Brigade, which is reported to have silenced the Boer guns, worked during Monday night, and started hostilities with two fifty-pounders at six o'clock the next morning. Another artillery duel took place, and finally the Boer guns were dismounted. We can only hope they were silenced with more effect than on the previous day.

Later information has arrived from our London correspondent, and it accounts for the capitulation. According to the cablegram Sir George White has informed the War Office that the disaster was brought about by the mules stampeding with the guns and ammunition reserve on Monday night. The column, being deprived of their chief means of defence, worked during the darkness, erecting sand-bags and building stone-walls, and awaited the break of day. On Tuesday morning they were attacked by the Boers, the latter being largely reinforced during the day, and a deadly fire was poured into the British ranks. The troops fought—with the gallantry which has ever been associated with British arms—until their ammunition was exhausted, when a weakened fire allowed the Boers to capture the position. The losses are not stated, but, as the fight started in the morning and continued until three o'clock in the afternoon, there is too much fear that a long roll of killed and wounded has yet to come. As a forerunner there is the pathetic incident of one of the survivors, under a flag of truce, visiting the camp at Ladysmith asking for aid to bury the dead, and the cadence of the story dies away in a sob of sadness. This explanation of the disaster seems only a relation of the events which happened after the column was cut off from the main body. Until we possessed this information the surrender of 2,000 troops seemed almost incredible, as to take such a body as prisoners would require a very large force. It would appear that after being attacked during retirement the column guarding the left flank was compelled to halt owing to the gathering darkness, and during the hours of night the Boers closed in. If there is any truth in previous reports there must have been firing during the night, as it was in the darkness the mules stampeded. It is reasonable to assume that the story of the capture of 1,500 mules with their "entire kit" means the capture of the Mountain Battery guns and reserve ammunition. The only satisfactory feature about the cable is that Sir George White adds "the position at Ladysmith is unaffected." It is hoped this may be a statement of fact, but in view of the repeatedly inaccurate information coming from the seat of war we can only patiently hope for further confirmation.

IN continuation of our observations on the subject of cotton-cultivation in British India, it may not be uninteresting at this juncture, when a cotton famine is impending, to exhibit further statistics in connection with the area of the raw staple grown in the principal districts of our own Presidency. The statistics extend to four years—from 1893-94 to 1896-97—that is the years of normal growth prior to the famine of 1897-98. The statistics for the last-named year are available, but are useless for purposes of a fair comparison. They are, therefore, omitted.

Area under Cotton in Acres.

	1893-94	1896-97
Ahmedabad	293,471	231,383
Broach	274,395	215,822
Surat	111,471	102,924
Khandesh	1,064,881	1,073,272
Nasik	63,444	57,553
Ahmednagar	59,513	75,936
Belgaum	204,025	160,335
Bijapur	428,235	337,693
Dharwar	557,883	357,431
Total	3,013,118	2,692,720

The difference of 350,398 acres is the extent of the diminution in the area of cotton-cultivation in four years, equal to 11 1-2 per cent. It is not a negligible percentage which gives a decrease of 2·87 per cent. per annum on an average. According to official estimates, the average outturn of cotton per acre in the Presidency is 100 lbs. On this basis, there has been a diminution in the supply of cotton in four years of about 90,000 bales. If, however, we take into consideration the contraction of cotton area in the whole of British India for the same period of four years, we find that the supply has diminished to the extent of about 2 1-2 lakhs of bales. Is not this short supply, even during average normal years, a matter for serious consideration. Let the millowners look nearer home and try to increase their supply, which has been steadily diminishing. In fact the mills should be grateful to the Native States for supplying all the deficiency which increased consumption has demanded since 1893-94.

OWNERS of transport animals will note with satisfaction that the Government of India have sanctioned certain concessions in regard to transport which may be required in future campaigns on the North-West frontier. The practice of leaving the consideration of the terms on which transport animals were to be hired until the orders for the mobilisation of a force were actually received placed both transport officers and owners of animals in an unsatisfactory position. In the event of a sudden call for transport it is advisable to avoid any vexatious delay, and that owners should know precisely the terms upon which their animals will be taken up. The Commissary-General has, therefore, drawn up detailed proposals, and acting upon his suggestion the Government of India have agreed to the terms being settled beforehand and being made widely known. The rates of hire which the Government have approved are the same as those which were granted during the frontier operations of 1897-98; while many of the proposed concessions have either been specially granted at various periods, or are modifications of existing rules, which are justified by experience. Until the adoption of a system of registration, which will prevent the collection of unfit animals, a subsistence allowance of Rs. 2 is to be paid to the owner of each animal collected at passing stations. The rates of hire are to be:—for camels Rs. 18 per mensem, for mules Rs. 12, ponies Rs. 10, donkeys Rs. 8, pack-bullocks Rs. 10, and draught-bullocks and cart Rs. 15 per mensem. Concessions are made in the event of the temporary disablement of animals by causes beyond the control of the owner or attendant, and rations and field service clothing will be issued to attendants as in the case of other followers. The Commissary-General has also made the proposal that casualities among hired animals on field service should be classed as "ordinary casualities," or "casualties under exceptional circumstances." When animals are killed, captured, or stolen by the enemy, or are destroyed to prevent the spread of disease, or in the event of them dying from severity of weather, excessive work, or accidents not due to the owner's or attendant's neglect, these are to be considered exceptional circumstances. The compensation proposed to be paid for such casualties are:—for camels Rs. 80, mules Rs. 100, ponies Rs. 60, pack-bullocks Rs. 30, draught-bullocks Rs. 40, and for donkeys Rs. 30. On this point, however, the Government of India have not yet given their decision, the proposal being still under consideration. For the rest, the great advantage of having fixed terms for the hire of transport is that it removes all ground for misapprehension and discontent, such as previously obtained among owners through the absence of a definite understanding as to the conditions of their engagement.

THE Melbourne wool sales have opened under much more favourable conditions than have obtained for some years past. During the last five months, the value of wool has risen considerably, but, after a long period of low prices, the advance did not come before it was felt to be greatly needed. There has since 1894 been a falling-off in the annual production of wool, amounting to about 300,000 bales; and this, no doubt, has tended to the recovery of the market. The reduced quantity is, in fact, producing a larger monetary return than that of the largest clip ever recorded. The benefit of this state of things is, however, but unevenly distributed, and station-owners in New South Wales and Queensland are still suffering from the havoc wrought by what is described as the worst drought that Australia has known for a couple of generations. It is estimated that, since the beginning of the colonial sales of last season, Merino wool has risen 40 per cent., and it is believed that present prices are likely to last for some time. For, while the demand by manufacturers is good, the supply is indifferent and the prospects for next season in the parched districts are as bad as they can be. Estimating the aggregate proceeds of Merino wool, which forms nearly seven-eighths of the total Australian wool-clip, it is expected that they will show an increase of 30 per cent. The advance in cross-bred has been much less than that in Merino. Taking the production of the new season as the same as that of last season, say 1,280,000 bales, the proceeds under present prices will show an increase of three or four millions sterling. In spite of the disasters suffered by New South Wales and Queenslandstation-owners the great advance in the market rates make the total Australian clip of the present season the most valuable that has yet been recorded.

THE Ahmednagar Education Society have issued an appeal for funds to help them to carry on the institutions which they took over when, in 1887, the Government decided to close the Government High School and the City School. The Society has a total annual expenditure of about Rs. 12,000, and last year the expenditure exceeded the receipts by Rs. 672. Plague and famine during the last three years have directly affected the finances of the Society by a drop in the amount of fees caused by a falling-off in the numbers attending the schools, while the Municipality, being itself financially crippled, has been unable to contribute its grant to the Society. Up to 1896 the Managing Board had accumulated a fund of about Rs. 7,147, but that has since had to be drawn upon and has now disappeared. The present position is such that, unless funds be forthcoming, the Society will be obliged to close the schools, which according to the testimony of the Educational Inspector are being conducted with efficiency. In the Sanskrit School there was in March last an average daily attendance of 19 with 31 students on the roll. The Hindustani School had a total roll of 100, with an average daily attendance of 69. In the City School there were 140 on the books and the daily average number present was 102. This school carried off two of the three Government High School Scholarships at the examination in September last year. In the High School there were 198 on the register at the end of March last, the average daily attendance being 130. The schools are well-equipped in the matter of staffs, and, besides the usual curricula, attention is given to the physical development of the pupils by systematic training in the gymnasium, this side of the school being very popular with the boys. It would be a matter for considerable regret if the excellent work being done by the schools were to cease for want of the necessary funds. We believe that the position of the institutions only requires to be generally known to insure that help from the supporters of native education which is needed to place them on a satisfactory financial footing. The City and District of Ahmednagar owe a great deal to the schools, and, if the inhabitants did their duty, it should not be a very difficult thing to raise the Rs. 50,000 which the Managing Board consider would place the institutions in a position of permanent financial security.

THE ceremonial parade of the whole of the troops in garrison, held yesterday morning on the Oval, marked the opening of the Bombay Drilling season. The troops that took part in the parade were the Royal Artillery, the 1st Norfolk Regiment, the second Grenadiers and the 21st Bombay Native Infantry. The parade was under the command of Brigadier-General Ventris, C.B., Major C.P. Triscott, Assistant Adjutant-General and Captain A. Atkin, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General being also present. After the usual march past was performed in excellent style, the parade dispersed and the troops marched to their quarters.

A RAILWAY Commission, consisting of Hon'ble Sir Arthur Trevor, K.C.S.I., Mr. Upcott, and the Hon'ble Mr. Adden Arthur, will hold an inquiry at the Bombay Secretariat, on the 13th instant and subsequent days, regarding the necessity for the proposed Bombay Port Trust Railway. The Commissioner will also consider evidence as to whether, in the event of the necessity of the line being established, it should be constructed and worked by the Port Trust or the G.I.P. Railway Company.

AT Porbandar, on the 27th October, some Mhers looted a confectioner's shop and took away a quantity of *pendas*. The culprits were charged before the Magistrate, and acknowledged the offence, stating they had had no food for the past three days.

ON Saturday last we published a telegram from Simla stating that 3,000 helmets has been despatched from India for the troops in the Transvaal within 10 days of the order being received. In this case the credit for promptness and despatch belongs to Madras, the Madras Army Clothing Factory completing and despatching the helmets within four days of the receipt of the order from Simla. The s.s. Umkusi, by which the helmets were despatched, was timed to sail on the 27th instant, but could not receive cargo after the 24th. The Army Clothing Factory worked day and night and got the helmets sent off by that vessel.

THE final of a scratch polo tournament was played at Lucknow, on Monday; Mr. Chaplin's team winning after a fast game by two goals. Seven teams had entered; the tournament being spread over a week. The winning team was composed of Lieutenants Unthank, Landale, Jones and Chaplin. The losers in the final were Majors Ward, Goring and Oswald and Mr. Hopkins.

Two interesting facts come to the surface in the annual report of the Post Office Insurance Fund. One of these—the growing popularity of the endowment form of insurance—has already been noticed. The other is that the largest number of insurants belong to the class of Government servants whose pay is Rs. 50 a month or less. The Government rightly congratulates itself that so many men on small pay have recognised the benefits of the postal insurance scheme.

WHILE Mrs. Earle, wife of Major Earle, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, was driving along the banks of the Cooum river in Madras, last Thursday morning, her pony shied at the regimental pet deer, which two soldiers were taking along the road. The pony then bolted, but Mrs. Earle and the syce managed to jump out unhurt before the pony dashed down the bank into the river, where it was drowned.

THE Burma-Chinese Frontier Commisson is to assemble again at the end of December near the river Salween to complete the demarcation of the frontier. Mr. Scott, the British Commissioner, leaves Mandalay about November 15th with a personal escort of fifty Brit... tary police numbering ... the Commission. Mr. S... ent of the Shan States, ... sioner, and Mr. Lett... will replace Mr. Jamieso... whose services are no ... been appointed to the ... Attacheship in China. O... R. E., will again be the Surv... will be an Intelligence Officer, wh... pointed. Brigadier Lieu will again ... It is noteworthy that this will be the fir... which British troops will have actually ... the Yunnan Province. Small as the sco... dispel the common idea in Yunnan that ... have no white troops.

IT is reported that the Minister ... to allow the return of the excise ... troleum entering Afghanistan ... houses nearest to the railway ...

ON October 9, the Sultan ... of the Armenian Patriarch ... tice has formally promised ... the points at issue. The ... ever, maintains his ... of the promises m...

QUEEN WILHELMINA ... Dowager concluded their v... The Emperor drove with the ... in an open carriage drawn ... Minister of the Netherlands, ... Goudriaan, was present at the de... Majesties from Potsdam Station, as w... members of the Dutch colony, who pr... Queen and Queen-Dowager with bouquets o... and sang the Dutch national hymn.

ON Oct. 9, all communication between St. Pete... burg and Moscow was interrupted by a terrific storm which raged during Sunday night for about 150 miles along the Moscow railway line, tearing up trees by the roots, blowing down some 50 telegraph and telephone posts, and doing other damage, all details of which are not yet to hand. The cyclone was accompanied by snow, which the railway passengers, due here yesterday morning but arriving only last night, say was two and three feet deep at some of the stations. In St. Petersburg the weather varies daily between rain and frost.

IN consequence of the severe tempest which broke over the Neapolitan district on October 7 and October 8, disastrous floods accompanied by great destruction of property and considerable loss of life have occurred in the province of Salerno. Several villages, bridges, mills, and houses have been swept away, roads destroyed, and vineyards ruined. Signor Lacava, Minister of Public Works, has visited the distressed localities, and is arranging for the organization of relief and promising Government aid. The number of human victims is up to the present unknown, but it is feared that 40 persons at least have perished.

THE outcome of the Ministerial crisis in Bulgaria is awaited with considerable excitement. Nothing has yet become known with regard to the decision of Prince Ferdinand, who has given audiences to M. Grekoff and M. Rodoslavoff. The partisans of the latter are highly indignant at the prospect of being despoiled of the fruits of their recent triumph at the elections, and they have issued a manifesto to their supporters denouncing the proposed dissolution as a revolutionary act calculated to convulse the country and inviting them to convene meetings for the purpose of addressing memorials to the Prince, warning him against taking a step involving dangerous consequences to himself and to Bulgaria.

THE Congress of Orientalists continued its sittings at Rome on Oct. 6, the proceedings being of a very animated and interesting character. The Marquis di Visconti-Venosta gave a dinner on Oct. 12, at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, in honour of the foreign delegates and sectional presidents. It is stated that one of the questions to be submitted to the Congress is that of the adoption of the uniform sytem for the transliteration of Chinese characters drawn up by the Committee of Sinologues, which was appointed by the Paris Congress of 1897. This committee has drawn up comparative tables which show the variations between the new system proposed for adoption and that of Dr. Williams.

THE *National Zeitung* learns that an understanding has been elected between England and Germany with reference to the question of compensation for the losses suffered by the white population of Samoa during the hostilities. The basis of the understanding is that the cost of indemnification shall be borne by the three treaty Powers. "The assent of the United States to this arrangement," adds the well-informed National Liberal organ, "is expected in the course of the next few days." The last statement must be received, says the *Times*, with some reserve, in so far as it has been understood from first that England and America, by a tacit mutual understanding, would only proceed "pari passu" to a settlement of the details of the Samoan question with Germany.

THE first-class battleship Prince George, Capt. Barrow, from the Channel Squadron, arrived at Queenstown on Oct. 6, in order to land nine of the ship's company who had been seriously injured when the Prince George was about to leave Castletown Berehaven. The crew were at boat drill, and a number of men were working by hand at a steam derrick, hoisting on board a steam pinnace weighing about three tons, when the derrick gave way, with the result that the wire hawser which they had in hand torn from their grasp, and whizzing round with great force, struck to the deck a number of men who were engaged in the drill. George Willis, a Marine, had his thigh broken, and amputation of the leg will be necessary. He and others were conveyed to the Naval Hospital at Haulbowline.

REUTER'S Agency has received the following letter from Mr. F. E. Drummond Hay on His Majesty's Acting Consul-General at Algiers:—H. B. M. Consulate-General, Algiers, Sept. 30. In view of the alarmist reports which have been circulated lately in some prominent English newspapers with regard to the anti-Semitic troubles in Algiers, and which are calculated to raise entirely false apprehensions in the minds of possible visitors for the coming winter, I have decided, in the absence of H. B. M. Consul-General, to accede to the request of a large and representative body of business people here and to allay as far as may be the public anxiety. I can affirm with the utmost confidence that there is no reasonable ground for entertaining such apprehensions. The firm attitude which the Government has taken up in the recent disturbances, and which has resulted in the fight of the leader of the anti-Semitic movement, is a sufficient guarantee for the future, and I can assure English people that the respectable population of Algiers has become too well alive to the commercial loss which the failure of the winter season entails upon them for then to countenance further political troubles. I can therefore confidently recommend English people to visit Algeria without any fear for their security or comfort.

THE directors of the Indo-European Telegraph Company will probably be not a little surprised to learn on the authority of the "Novoye Vremya" that the whole of their staff of operators in Persia are political sub-agents of the Anglo-Indian and British Governments! And it may also be interesting to the managing director of the line to hear from the same source that all the young telegraphists recruited by him from the English postal telegraphs for the company's service in Persia are ex officials of the Indian Military Staff! Such, at least, is the serious avowal of the Russian leading organ, made in order to support its allegation that the whole telegraphic organisation in the Shah's dominions is controlled by the British Legation at Teheran. The Russian journal assigns the same political character to the local agents and clerks of the "so-called Persian State Bank" at Tabriz, Resht, Yesda, Ispahan, Shiraz, and Bushire. These transparently mendacious assertions of the "Novoye Vremya" are advanced with the object of shewing that since the Pamirs and Afghanistan have replaced Persia as Russia's road to India, the British Government has abandoned its old tactics of making the all kinds of conventions with the Shah for blocking the Persian passage to Russia, and is now intent only on establishing its own dominant influence among the Persians and destroying that of Russia.

...GRAMS.

...AR IN SOUTH ...AFRICA.

...HE LADYSMITH ... DISASTER.

...PEDE OF MULES.

...TS FIGHT TO ... LAST.

...EXHAUSTED.

...H SAFE.

...WN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 1st, 11-5 A.M.

... George White has telegraphed ...ar Office with regard to the disaster ...ch occurred at Ladysmith on Monday.

He says it was due to the mules stampeding with the guns and ammunition reserve.

Afterwards men erected sand-guards, while others built up stone-defences during the night.

In the morning the Boers opened fire on the British troops. The enemy was largely reinforced during the day, and for hours poured a searching fire into our ranks.

The column held the position until three o'clock in the afternoon, when the ammunition was exhausted. The Boers pressed to short range and captured the position.

Sir George White adds that the security of Ladysmith is unaffected.

THE BRITISH FORCES AT LADYSMITH.

THE BATTLE RENEWED.

NAVAL BRIGADE AT WORK.

THE BOER GUNS DISMOUNTED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 1, 10-50 A.M.

The Boers have renewed hostilities at Ladysmith. A telegram from the seat of war dated "Tuesday, 7-30 a.m.," records some progress in the fight.

The renewal was anticipated, and the Naval Brigade, working hard during the night mounted two fifty-pounder guns.

The British opened fire on the enemy at six o'clock on Tuesday morning. The Boers replied and for some time an artillery duel took place.

The Boer guns were finally dismounted.

THE BOER POSITIONS RE-OCCUPIED.

THE SITUATION CRITICAL.

IMMEDIATE REINFORCEMENTS ORDERED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 31, 5 P.M.

As a corollary to the disaster which occurred at the engagement at Ladysmith, the War Office has issued orders for the immediate despatch of additional reinforcements to the Cape.

The 1st Suffolks, the Essex Regiment, and the Sherwood Foresters have been ordered to prepare for embarkation. The Reservists are to join within a week.

The Gaika, conveying the ammunition column, has arrived at Durban, and was entrained for Ladysmith forthwith.

OCT. 31, 7-20 P.M.

The news arriving from Ladysmith continues to be grave.

On Monday night the Boer force re-occupied all the positions from which they were driven and forced to temporarily retreat in consequence of our attack in the earlier part of the day.

The heavy guns, which were then brought into action and reported to have been silenced, have re-opened fire on the British position. The enemy's artillery is being effectively worked and they are dropping shells into the town.

The situation is regarded as very critical.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. CHAPLIN AT MANCHESTER.

LONDON, Nov. 1, 10-45 A.M.

The Right Hon. H. Chaplin, speaking at Manchester last night, referred to the disaster at Ladysmith. He said that these reverses stiffen our backs.

NEWSPAPER ATTITUDE.

The majority of the newspapers adopt a similar tone. Some of them criticise severely General White's tactics.

FOREIGN PRESS JUBILANT.

The Continental Press, and especially the French papers, are jubilant at the reverse the British arms have suffered at Ladysmith.

TRANSPORTS FOR THE CAPE.

Five transports are due to arrive at Durban on the 9th instant. No transports can reach South Africa before this date. After the 9th November, however, there will be a rapid succession of arrivals of transports.

DETAILS OF THE CAPITULATION.

LONDON, Nov. 1, 11-10 A.M.

An official despatch has been received from General Sir G. White stating that the force which capitulated at Ladysmith consisted of four-and-a-half Companies of the Gloucestershire Regiment, six Companies of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, and a Mountain Battery.

The mules of the Battery stampeded owing to the rifle-fire and the boulders which were rolled down upon them, and bolted with all the guns and the reserve ammunition.

The captured force held their position under a heavy fire from dawn until three o'clock in the afternoon.

The supply of ammunition then became exhausted, and the position, with the survivors of the force, was captured.

HUMANE TREATMENT OF THE WOUNDED.

The despatch adds that the British wounded are being treated by the Boers most humanely.

PRESS OPINION IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, OCT. 31.

The newspapers, in deploring the Ladysmith disaster, suspend their judgment pending the receipt of details. They say the loss will not affect the issue, and that Great Britain is resolved to effect the object in view at any cost.

MORE TROOPS MOBILISING.

The 1st Battalion of the Suffolks, the Essex Regiment, and the Derbyshires have been ordered to mobilise.

TROOPS SAILING.

The 1st Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders and the Scots Greys sail for the Cape on Wednesday.

RUMOURED FURTHER FIGHTING.

There is vague news that fighting was renewed at Ladysmith to-day.

ARRIVAL OF A TRANSPORT.

The transport Gaika has arrived at Durban.

Private H. Crawshaw, 2nd King's Royal Rifles, died at Maritzburg last Sunday from enteric fever.

ANOTHER DISASTER TO THE FRENCH.

Nov. 1, 11-10 A.M.

M. Bretonnet and two French officers, besides thirty Senegalese forming the advance party of the Gentil-Bretonnet Expedition, have been killed fighting the famous Chief Rabah.

SERVICE NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 1.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Brett, R. G. A., is posted to the Indian Establishment, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Blackett, transferred home.

Lieutenant Shipley, 1st Northamptonshires, resigns his commission.

Colonel Hutchinson, Director of Military Education, left Simla yesterday on tour.

Major Grant left Simla to-day to resume his appointment on the Musketry Staff, Poona, Colonel Hill, A. A. G. for Musketry here, for whom he had been acting, being expected back immediately.

The move of the Royal Highlanders to Shwebo and Bhamo is one of those likely to be cancelled in consequence of the stoppage of home reliefs and the curtailment of movements owing to scarcity.

Lieutenant-Colonels Ahmed, Wilkie, and Macdonald are advanced, in the order named, a step in their rank in the I.M.S., vice Colonels Scully and Martin, retired, and Reid promoted.

Orders have been issued for the release of the transports engaged for the conveyance of troops to Somaliland.

Lieutenant-Colonel McSwiney becomes Commandant, 1st Lancers, H. C., and Major Piers from the 10th Bo. Inf. to command the 3rd Bo. I.

TOUR OF THE MILITARY MEMBER.

Sir Edwin Collen this month tours in Burma, visiting Rangoon, Maymyo, Mandalay, Shwebo, Myitkyina, Bhamo, Myingyan and Thayetmyo.

TAXES AT PURANDHAR.

The Government of India have sanctioned the levy of two consolidated taxes in Purandhar Cantonment, Bombay Command: one tax being four per cent. on the annual value of houses and buildings; and the other two per cent. on the annual value of land not built upon.

DISTRIBUTION OF VOLUNTEER MEDALS.

POONA, Nov. 1.

Major-General Burnett held an interesting parade this afternoon at the Volunteer Headquarters for presenting medals:—To Major Phillips, the Volunteer Officer's Decoration; Colour-Sergeant Mawhood, Sergeant Showell, and Volunteer Gomes, the Long Service Medal; Volunteer Solomon, the medal for the Tirah Expedition (with two clasps); and Sergeant McDonnell for his father, late a Lieutenant and Quarter-Master, the Long Service Medal.

General Burnett, accompanied by the District Staff, arrived on the ground, the Battalion presenting arms and the band playing a few bars. The General inspected the Battalion, which marched past in quarter-column. The Corps was then massed in the centre of the ground and the General proceeded to make the presentations. Colonel Bell, Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District, pinned the medals on the non-commissioned officers and men, the General doing the same for Major Phillips. After shaking hands with the recipients and wishing them a long life to wear their decorations, the General addressed the men, and said that Major Phillips was an old friend of his, whom he had known many years. It gave him great pleasure to be able, under orders received from Her Majesty, to decorate him with the Volunteer Officer's Decoration. He further said that he had the greatest respect for volunteering, for he always thought that a man who had time could not do better than become one. In conclusion, he hoped that all those whom he had the pleasure of decorating that evening would live long to wear the medals.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

One case and two deaths have been recorded in the City to-day, the total mortality being 11: in the Cantonment and Suburban area nil; in the District, 40 cases and 29 deaths.

Miss Bradshaw, who was reported yesterday as having got plague, has not contracted the disease, and she is suffering only from fever and dysentery.

FAMINE RELIEF MEETING AT NAGPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 1.

A crowded and largely-attended meeting of the citizens of Nagpur was held at the Town Hall to-day under the presidency of Mr. F. H. Mayes, the object of the meeting being to collect subscriptions for the relief of the distressed and indigent inhabitants of this division. Mr. M. D. Dadabhoy, Barrister-at-Law, in proposing the first Resolution, made a powerful appeal to the citizens. He said that only three years ago, when they had assembled there under the presidency of that distinguished civilian who shortly comes out here as the ruler of those Provinces, no one expected that within such a brief interval they would assemble for a similar purpose. Poor houses and state kitchens had been already opened under the careful supervision of trusted officers of Government, and famine works on a more or less large scale had already been started in areas which have suffered most from the scarcity of rainfall. Continuing, Mr. Dadabhoy said that, if Government owed a duty to itself to support the destitute and helpless, the well-to-do classes who derived their income and large profits from the sweat of the working classes were equally under a moral obligation to render assistance, and supplement the State fund by private charity. When State relief was supplemented by private charity, it, on the one hand, encouraged Government to further acts of munificence, and, on the other, gave satisfaction to our own people who welcomed relief from their own fellow-subjects. In conclusion, he said that it was the privilege of only a few to take part in the blessed work of charity and to relieve suffering humanity.

Mr. Pandit Madhav Rao, Khan Saheb Amir Khan, and several others, also addressed the meeting. A large sum of money was subscribed on the spot.

NO WATER FOR FOUR DAY'S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I do not know what the intentions of the Municipal Water Party are. I am charitably bound to suppose them good, but, if so, why not let us have water in return for a very fair water-tax? I inhabit part of a fine house not far from the Bombay Club, and I have not had water through my pipes for four whole days. Every drop is brought from a "Null" in the road, or gardens, or somewhere low, that the Tansa or Tulsi service reaches. I have to get a bhistie to bring my limited share, a pukhal full, and pay extra, so that it should not see the inside of that pukhal, Now I am quite sure the Bombay Club gets water, for, if it did not, I should have known it, for the strong language of the members would have reached me on the calm air. Therefore I conclude that some people get water, and some do not. It must be the duty of some one in the Waterworks to turn a little handle and let the water get at least, occasionally, to the third storey of houses in the Fort. It must be some one else's duty to see that he does it, and then a still more elevated oppressor of the poor sees that the thing is done. But does any one except a newspaper editor do his duty in this land, of the lotus.? There were complaints before, and for a few days the water-pipe flowed, for a very limited time indeed, and, by giving your whole attention to seeing that your servants drew a supply then, one had a bath next morning. If this water-famine continues, I shall have to go to Tulsi or Tansa, as neither will come to me.—Yours &c.,

A WILD DUCK.

Fort, Nov. 1.

FAMINE RELIEF IN BARODA STATE.

(FROM A BARODA CORRESPONDENT.)

ABOUT a month back, a short account appeared in your paper of what the Baroda State had done towards relieving the distress of the people. Hopes were then entertained that the country would be favoured with some rain during the month just closed. But none has fallen; the cold weather has set in; and the State is now prepared to face fully the worst famine that could possibly oppress the land.

Were it not for a mistaken and misleading correspondent during the latter part of the month, in one of the Bombay dailies, I should have contented myself with simply mentioning the facts as they are; but a word must now be said in praise of the sympathetic ruler who does so much for the relief of the people, knowing well his duties and responsibilities, and commanding the will and the desire to fulfil them, as will appear from the facts given below.

During the last month poor relief works were sanctioned as below:—For Baroda City and Districts Rs. 1,16,439; for Amreli Districts Rs. 37,444; for Kadi Districts, Rs. 13,434, and for Okhamandal, Rs. 40,936, making a total of Rs. 2,08,253 in addition to the 2½ lakhs mentioned last month.

According to the latest statement, the numbers weekly employed on relief works were:—5,156 in Baroda City, 13,391 in Baroda Districts, 8,489 in Kadi Districts, 1,170 in Naosari Districts and 79,038 in Amreli Districts; giving a daily average of 15,320 men for the State.

For Tacavi advances it was stated last month that in addition to the usual sum of 3 lakhs, His Highness was pleased to grant Rs. 163,000 more. During the last month he has further extended this grant by Rs. 2,47,500; making a total of Rs. 7,10,500 for Tacavi advances this year. This is a munificent Tacavi advances, even for a State like Baroda.

But the most noteworthy part of

THE TACAVI GRANT

is that facilities are given to the cultivators to induce them, almost compel them, in a way, to resort to demands for Tacavi. The last Adnya Patrika announces the most favourable rules for these grants, removing all restraints and obstructions, and at the same time giving exceptional facilities. Securities for certain ordinary sums will not be demanded from those who apply for sinking wells this year; the 15 days' previous notification is removed; a simple printed form which will be given by village officials freely to all cultivators will only have to be filled up; Tacavi will be granted not only for making new wells or repairing old ones, but also for the purchase of accessories. If the water is found to be unsuitable after the boring is made, Government will bear the expense of it. The other great inducements are that no demand of any instalment will be made for the next two years; and that the instalments will be spread over a period almost double of the present periods, without interest. With 3 per cent interest, the period will extend to so many as 25 years, after the two free years are passed. The Vahivatdars are held personally responsible that these grants are fully taken advantage of by the people in their respective talukas, and a weekly statement is demanded from them stating the amount given out by each. In order that the work of sinking wells may proceed systematically and expeditiously in the largest division—Kadi—three able officers of the survey department (Messrs. Ambegaonkar, Pavri and Kothawalla) are deputed to that division, with all their staff of classers, measurers and Nimtandars, to devote themselves specially to this work. Each one of them will take one taluka at a time and do one taluka after another, thus rendering that large district tolerably well able to stand against any such calamity in future as has visited it this year. Of course, a few lakhs more will be required by these officers if they achieve all that they expect to do, in the way of inducing the people to sink new wells.

So soon as large relief works open, gratuitous relief will have to be thought of. Arrangements are being made for them. But that during the interval there may be

NO LOSS OF LIFE BY STARVATION,

each Vahivatdar (of whom there are 40) is allowed a sum of Rs. 50, and each Subha Rs. 100 to run to the rescue of any persons found starving. The village officials are held responsible that the cases are at once brought to notice. The amounts will be replenished when exhausted.

Other valuable indulgences are granted to the cultivators. Cultivation without permission in government uncultivated or waste lands is to be condoned this year; no fine will be levied, and only as much assessment is to be demanded as will be due for the bit cultivated.

As was mentioned before, there is only one extensive forest in Naosari Division. But, unfortunately, parts of it, like those at Nanchhal, are so many miles away from the railway station that it is not profitable to cut the grass there and transport it by carts through rugged and difficult jungle tracts to the Railway station. As much grass, however, as could be cut is being cut for over a month, by contractors. Parts of the jungle are reserved for the Military and the Khangi; and a large area is reserved for supplying the wants of the ryots. The demand on the Railway traffic is immense; there are naturally not so many wagons obtainable daily as would clear all the grass brought to the station by diverse channels. The grass is stacked on the station, and as many wagons are sent off every day as could be obtained. The Khetiwadi Kamdar of the State has undertaken to have the grass cut and sent off by train to the different places where a demand exists, charging only the actual expenses. It is believed that the grass so sold will find purchasers. An unexpectedly heavy strain is put upon the Conservator of Forests and his Department, and they have come off as well as could be expected, as the trial was unprecedented.

After the grass is cut away, it will be considered whether cattle from distant parts of the state could be conveniently taken for grazing in the Songhad Forests. Here again nature has not been very merciful; for, there are small parts of the forest only where water is found. Efforts, however, will be made to do all that could be done. Much will depend upon the willingness of the people to go in for a good share of the expense for saving their cattle.

Cattle camps are in contemplation, sanction is given for opening one to the Subha of Baroda, as a first trial. The Subha of Kadi is asked to report if half a dozen such camps could be started in his division.

THE Ruby Mines Company, Limited, of Mogok is reported to have discovered a very fine ruby, which gives promise of being a very valuable stone. It weighs 75 carats and looked at in the rough state is perfectly flawless and clear. It is valued now at over £25,000.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. N. N. KATRAK presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall. There were also present:—Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, Hartley Kennedy, Mulji B. Barbhaya, K. N. Kabraji, C. N. Wadia, Mir Aun Ali, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Drs. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Bhalchandra Krishna, A. G. Viegas, and Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner.

STAMP DUTY ON DEBENTURES.

The Committee considered correspondence between Government and the Municipal Commissioner on the subject of exempting the Municipality from the payment of a stamp duty of Rs. 10,000 on short term debentures for Rs. 20 lakhs issued to the Bank of Bombay as security for a temporary loan of that amount obtained from the Bank under the sanction of Government of India.

The Commissioner, in his letter, among other things, stated:—The term of the above loan having expired on 31st August 1898, and the Municipality not being then in a position to repay the same under circumstances well known to Government, arrangements were made with the Bank of Bombay to renew the said loan along with another temporary loan of Rs. 15 lakhs taken up from the Bank on the security of certain long-term Municipal debentures. The renewal of the two loans was sanctioned in the Government Resolution Nos. 5799 and 6937, dated 18th October 1898 and 19th December 1898, respectively, General Department. . . . I have, therefore, the honour to request that, in view of the peculiar circumstances under which the temporary Plague Loan had to be raised, and subsequently renewed, and the fact that stamp duty has twice been paid on the full loan, the sanction of the Government of India may be obtained—(1) to exempt the Municipality from paying any further stamp charges on the permanent Plague Loan of Rs. 20 lakhs; (2) to refund the stamp charges amounting to Rs. 10,000 paid on the renewal of the temporary loan; and (3) to refund the stamp charges amounting to Rs. 532 1-2 paid on the debentures issued this year for Rs. 1,03,500 of the permanent loan. . . . Notwithstanding the previous refusal of Government to move the Government of India in the matter I would venture to urge very strongly that the Bombay Municipality has great claims to consideration in this matter, and I hardly think the Government of India would desire to profit by the fact that in order to give security for the temporary loans the Corporation had to issue mortgage debentures. I have the honour to add that the Corporation have this year raised long-term loans aggregating 44 lakhs of rupees, and have thus improved their financial position at the earliest possible opportunity.

In reply to the above letter Mr. J. De C. Atkins, Secretary to Government, stated that His Excellency the Governor in Council regretted that he was unable to modify the order passed in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution dated the 18th October 1899.

Mr. Mulji moved that the correspondence be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation that due representation be forwarded to the Government of India for the refund of and exemption from the stamp duty. He observed that the proposal made by the Commissioner in his letter to the Government was a fair one, and he considered the reply of the Government quite unsatisfactory. They were now paying the duty at the rate of 1 1-2 per cent., which was three times as much as they were bound to pay.

Dr. Viegas seconded the proposition, which was carried.

THE WATER QUESTION.

The report of the sub-committee on the question of increasing the present supply of water to the public was submitted for further consideration.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram the consideration of the subject was again adjourned till the next meeting in order to enable the members to read a minute of dissent forwarded by Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed.

Dr. Bhalchandra Khishna drew the attention of the Commissioner to the fact that that morning the people living in the Girgaum district did not receive their usual supply of water. These were Diwali holidays, and the Hindus particularly wanted water in the morning. He hoped the Commissioner would take the necessary steps for removing the complaint.

Mr. Cuffe remarked that in giving effect to this suggestion the interests of other localities should not be sacrified.

Dr. Ismail observed that the complaint about a short supply of water was not confined to Girgaum alone. People living in other localities had the same complaint to make.

The Commissioner promised to attend to the matter.

INTEREST ON DEBENTURES.

The following letter from the Commissioner, dated the 19th October, was forwarded to the Corporation for information:—"With reference to Corporation Resolution of the 30th May 1887, I have the honour to report, for the information of the Standing Committee and the Corporation, that the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, has agreed to reduce the Bank commission on account of paying interest on Municipal debentures from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 2,000 on each crore of debentures, with effect from the 1st January next."

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

A MEETING of the trustees of the Port of Bombay was held on the 24th October.

RAILWAY SIDING.

A letter was read from the engineer, submitting a letter from Messrs. Graham & Co., Agents, the "Shell" Transport and Trading Co., Ld., requesting trustees' sanction to their laying an extension of the railway siding and platform on their leasehold at Mody Bay South Reclamation, and recommending that sanction may be accorded to the company's proposal.—Sanctioned.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

A letter was read from the Government of India, Home Department, accepting the view of the Government of Bombay that the inspection by the Health Officer of vessels leaving Bombay on Sundays and Holidays should be allowed on the payment of a fee and saying that a reference on the subject is being made to the Secretary of State and that pending receipt of the orders, the Port Health Officials should be careful not to refuse examination in any case of real urgency.—The resolution was recorded.

REDUCTION OF RENTAL.

A letter was read from Messrs. Gostling & Morris, Architects, saying that an addition of Rs. 8 per mensem has been made to the original rental of Rs. 24 owing to the open garden space to the west of the stables being paved and utilized as a stable yard, and in this connection they are to submit for the trustees' favourable consideration that this yard is as much open space as if it had been left for garden purposes and as the lease expressly stipulates that it is not to be built upon, it should be treated in the same way as the garden land on the south of the stable; alos that in the event of either party discontinuing his stables, then the open space will revert to garden land which, under the terms of the lease, is exempted from rental, and requesting that, in the circumstances set forth, the trustees will be pleased to reduce the ground rent. The meeting resolved that (1) so long as the open space referred to is used only as a stable yard or passage the rental for this part only may be reduced to half rates, provided that no building of any kind, permanent or temporary, may be erected thereon; (2) this concession may be extended to the part similarly occupied by Bishop Thoburn; and (3) in the event of either party discontinuing to use this strip of land and its reverting to garden land, free and clear of all obstructions, rent on this portion will cease to be levied.

THE PORT TRUST RAILWAY.

A letter was read from the Officiating Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, forwarding for information, copies of letters from the Government of India, and requesting that he may be informed whether the chairman of the Trust desires to give evidence before the Commission, which is to assemble early in November to decide on the question of, first, the necessity for the Bombay Port Trust Railway, and, secondly, whether it should be made and worked by the Port Trust or the G. I. P. Railway, and that the names of any other gentlemen who should in his opinion give evidence on behalf of the interests represented by him may also be submitted.—It was decided that the following gentlemen should be invited to give evidence before the Commission on behalf of Port Trust interests:—Trustees:—Mr. C. T. Burke, chairman; the Hon'ble Mr. A. Abercrombie; the Hon'ble Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram.: Mr. W. L. Harvey; Mr. J. Wilcoks; Mr. S. M. Moses. Also the Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Hughes, chairman, City Improvement Trust; Mr. J. N. Tata; and Mr. W. T. Morison, Port Trust Officers—Mr. F. G. Dumayne, Secretary; Mr. P. G. Messent, engineer.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 20th Oct. 1899.	Total from 1st April to 20th Oct. 1899.	For week ending 20th Oct. 1898.	Total from 1st April to 20th Oct. 1898.
Vessels piloted into harbour	15	525	17	555
Do. do. out of do.	17	545	18	563
Do. transported	10	368	6	419
Do. attended to	0	32	0	52
Do. warped	2	35	1	40

A DESPATCH from Linz reports the atrocious murder of a woman similar in circumstances to the "Jack the Ripper" crimes which agitated London some years ago. The victim was a woman of sixty, a domestic servant, who had been missing for several days. Her dead body was found in a forest in the vicinity of Linz shockingly mutilated. This is the fourth crime of the kind committed in that neighbourhood during the last few years without the criminal having been discovered.

THE STRATEGICAL SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

AFFAIRS in South Africa have now assumed a complexion which makes a consideration of the strategical situation there not uninteresting. "The theatre of war is the province of Strategy—the field of battle is the province of Tactics," says Hamley, and his definition makes it apparent that strategy may be usefully considered beforehand, since it relates to the entire theatre in which troops will operate; while tactics, as being concerned with the more definite situation of the actual field of action upon which two forces meet, is better suited for the exact consideration that can be given to it on the eve of battle than the more or less theoretical treatment it must receive when the exact battle site is unknown. For in both cases ground plays a most important part.

All campaigns are fought, says the "Daily Graphic," with some definite object in view. The main object is, of course, the defeat or surrender of the enemy, but this may be achieved in many different ways. The seizure of his strong places the occupation of his capital, the possession of a certain line of railway, river, or frontier, the capture of a bridge, a defile, a range of mountains, may ensure his subjugation just as completely and far more bloodlessly than a defeat in the open field. Looking at the present situation in South Africa in this light, we see that Great Britain, in the event of war, must eventually be the attacker. The Transvaal must necessarily stand on the defensive, although she may, especially at first, practise the axiom that lays down that offensive action is the best defence. The defeat of the Boer forces in the field is one of the objects of any British action in the Transvaal, but the capture of Pretoria and Johannesburg would ensure the surrender of the country to a great extent. We may therefore take it for granted that our advance will be directed towards those two important places, only twenty-five miles apart, in the centre of the Republic. And if the British forces encounter and overcome the Boer troops on the way so much the better, seeing that as long as the country contains a large number of armed enemies who have not tasted defeat it cannot be held to be in a satisfactory state of subjugation.

All armies advance upon certain well defined lines, which are generally those of a railway or road or a river. Some such means of communication are necessary for the supply and transport of large forces, although the open nature of the South African country, and its grassy undulating plains, permit of departure from the actual roads when on the line of march. By far the best means of transport—if not for the troops themselves, for their supplies, munitions, and stores—is that offered by a rail way, and as Johannesburg and Pretoria are the centre from which radiate three main lines of rail, besides two subsidiary ones, we may expect to see one of these adopted as the main line of advance, while another line, running direct from Cape Town through British territory approaches to within about 160 miles of this centre. This is the long line which runs from the Cape along the western border of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal to Bulawayo. It possesses two disadvantages as a means of approach to the centre of the Transvaal—the first being its proximity along a great part of its length to the two States named, thus rendering it easy of attack and interruption; the other that Mafeking, the nearest point to Pretoria, is 870 miles from Cape Town, and a force safely arrived there is still about 160 miles from the Transvaal capital. While, therefore, the line itself will have to be guarded by troops, and from various points along it descents may be made upon the Transvaal and the Orange Free State if the latter joins with the former against us, it is not likely that the main advance will be made from this direction. Another line of railway runs from Cape Town through the heart of the Orange Free State direct to Pretoria, a total distance of about 1,040 miles. Did the Free State remain neutral it would, of course, be barred to either combatant along that portion lying within the Free State borders, but in the case of the Free Staters joining the Transvaalers this consideration would not, of course, apply, and an excellent and direct line of approach although a long one, would be opened to us. And as the Free State forces are comparatively insignificant, and would in any case have to be watched, there are not wanting military authorities who maintain that the adherence of the Orange Free State to the Transvaal would be rather an advantage than otherwise.

East of the Free State lies the British colony of Natal, whose chief port, Durban, is but 483 miles from Johannesburg, the two being joined by a rather circuitous line of rail. At the point where this railway enters Transvaal territory it lies for some distance between the Orange Free State and Transvaal frontiers, the Natal frontier here forming a sharp salient angle. The crossing point is Charlestown, in the midst of high hills, that place itself standing 5,385 feet above the sea. It was in this neighbourhood that the disastrous actions of the late Boer war took place, and it is here that the largest number of troops is now massed on both sides. If the Boers commit the first act of war by crossing the frontier it would almost certainly be in this neighbourhood, for in no other place could they do so with better chance of some immediate success. It is not possible with the troops at present at our disposal there to prevent this crossing or to protect all property, but any defeat of our forces is out of the question, at least on any large scale. Whether this line of advance will or will not be the main one remains to be seen, but unless the Boer positions on the frontier are turned from some other direction the crossing of the frontier by us at or near the salient would only be accomplished with considerable loss of life.

To the east of the Transvaal lies a long narrow strip of Portuguese territory, not more than 40 miles broad at its narrowest part, that where Delagoa Bay runs into the coast line and affords a safe anchorage for a large fleet. From Delagoa Bay starts another line of railway to Pretoria, 58 miles of it in Portuguese and over 300 in Transvaal territory. Did we possess the right to land at Delagoa Bay and convey our troops across the intervening fifty or sixty miles there can be no doubt that this would be the best strategical line to adopt. But, it may be asked, will the Boers await our attack through the weeks that must elapse before our forces are in a condition to move?

The answer is that while we may expect raids of comparatively small forces across the northern and eastern frontiers of the Transvaal and the eastern boundary of the Free State, and attacks in somewhat greater force from both territories against the somewhat open salient about Newcastle, no advance in force from either the Transvaal or the Free State need be feared. The Boers have not the means of making it, nor would it at all suit their military ends.

GENERAL JOUBERT ON THE CRISIS.

THE Press Association understands that Dr. Clark M. P., was received the following letter from General Joubert, which it is believed represents the feeling in Pretoria three weeks ago:—

Pretoria, September 18th, 1899.

Dear Dr. Clark,—I thank you most heartily for your last letter. May God in Heaven bless you for all the good you have done and are still doing for the maintenance of peace in our unhappy country.

I fear, however, that by the time you receive this letter the war-fire of Mr. Chaberlain will have burst forth upon us.

It is perfectly clear to us that the whole affairs is not to remedy the grievances of the Uitlanders or of British subjects, but the grievances of Rhodes, Jameson, and Chamberlain. Mr. Chamberlain uses the Uitlander, as he uses the poor misguided British subjects, to carry out his own policy, not only in the Transvaal but in the whole of South Africa.

It is known that the last despatch sent by Mr Chamberlain to the Transvaal Government was known to the English Leaguers in Johannesburg, and they had made their plants accordingly before President Kruger knew the contents of the despatch, and that since then the clique in Johannesburg have been doing all in their power to bring about a collision. If it had not been for the patience and great forbearance of the Boers and the police a collision would have taken place in Johannesburg last Saturday, and it was asserted by them that within four days the British troops from Natal would come to their assistance.

Mr. Chamberlain is attempting to drive us into the Red Sea. God is still the same God as in Pharaoh's time, and He is still mighty to say, "Thus far, and no farther."

I still hope He will speak to the kind heart of Her Majesty the Queen and to that of her noble people, and that they will not allow this wicked Haman to cool his hatred against our land's Mordecai.

Let Her Majesty's Government give instructions that an impartial tribunal shall inquire into all our affairs, and we shall meet all our responsibilities. But we are convinced that Mr. Chamberlain does not dare to show his deeds to the world, but instead will try to conquer our country. We shall try to prevent this, by the help of God, to the last drop of our blood.—Ever yours,

P. J. JOUBERT.

CONSIDERABLE sensation was caused at Madras High Court on Monday morning during the first day's sitting of the Criminal Sessions, by an old man who was charged with theft in a building. As soon as the prisoner was placed in the dock he began to call upon Narayana and when asked to plead, he cried out that the Deluge was at hand and refused to do anything except shout at the top of his voice "Oh Narayana." His Lordship the Chief Justice directed that the man should be told that if he would plead he should have a fair trial but this had no effect. After some time the prisoner paused exhausted, but the case had hardly commenced when he recommenced his cries and was finally committed to prison for the day. The man, who seems to be a lunatic, was removed, still invoking Narayana.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD FORCE.

ITS CONSTITUTION AND ALLOTMENT.

THE initial constitution of the South African Field Force, which has hitherto not been published, will be as follows:—

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Commander, Major-General J. D. P. French (Local Lieut.-General).

1st Cavalry Brigade (Colonel J. M. Babington, with local rank of Major-General).—Cavalry: 6th Dragoon Guards, 10th Hussars, and 12th Lancers. Artillery: R Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, and Ammunition Column. Engineers: Field Troop. Four Companies Mounted Infantry and two machine guns. Supply Column: No. 13 Company Army Service Corps. Bearer Company: No. 9 Company Royal Army Medical Corps. Field Hospital: No. 9 Company, Royal Army Medical Corps.

2nd Cavalry Brigade (Colonel J. P. Brabazon, with local rank of Major-General).—Cavalry: 1st Dragoons, 2nd Dragoons, and 6th Dragoons. Artillery: O Battery Royal Horse Artillery and Ammunition Column, Four companies Mounted Infantry and two machine guns. Supply Column: No. 11 Company Army Service Corps. Bearer Company: No. 12 Company Royal Army Medical Corps. Field Hospital: No. 6 Company Royal Army Medical Corps.

1ST INFANTRY DIVISION.

Commander—Lieutenant-General Lord Methuen.

1st Brigade (Major-General Sir H. E. Colville)—3rd Grenadier Guards, 1st Coldstream Guards, 2nd Coldstream Guards, and 1st Scots Guards. Supply Column: No. 19 Company Army Service Corps. Bearer Company: No. 18 Company Royal Army Medical Corps. Field Hospital: No. 18 Company Royal Army Medical Corps.

2nd Brigade (Major-General H. J. T. Hillyard).—2nd Royal West Surrey Regiment, 2nd Devonshire Regiment, 2nd West Yorkshire Regiment, 2nd East Surrey Regiment. Supply Column: No. 26 Company Army Service Corps. Bearer Company: No. 2 Company Royal Army Medical Corps. Field Hospital: Depot Companies Royal Army Medicial Corps.

Divisional Troops.—Cavalry: "A" Squadron 14th Hussars, 7th, 14th, 66th Batteries Royal Field Artillery. Ammunition Column. Engineers: 17th Field Company Royal Engineers. Supply Column: No. 20 Company Army Service Corps. Field Hospital: No. 19 Company Royal Army Medical Corps.

2ND INFANTRY DIVISION.

Commander—Major-General (local Lieut.-General) Sir C. F. Clery.

3rd Brigade (Major-General A. G. Wauchope).—3rd Royal Highlanders, 1st Highland Light Infantry, 2nd Seaforth High landers. Supply Column: No. 14 Company Army Service Corps. Bearer Company: No. 1 Company Royal Army Medicals Corps. Field Hospital: No. 8 Company Royal Army Medical Corps.

4th Brigade (Major-General the Hon. N. J. Lyttelton): 2nd Scottish Rifles, 3rd King's Royal Rifles, 1st Durham Light Infantry, 1st Rifle Brigade. Supply Column: No. 16 Company Army Service Corps. Bearer Company: No. 14 Company Royal Army Medical Corps. Field Hospital: No. 14 Company Royal Army Medical Corps.

Divisional Troops.—Cavalry: "B" Squadron 14th Hussars. Artillery: 63rd, 64th, and 73rd Batteries Royal Field Artillery. Ammunition Column. Engineers: 11th Field Company Royal Engineers. Supply Column: No. 24 Company Army Service Corps. Field Hospital: No. 3 Company Royal Army Medical Corps.

3RD INFANTRY DIVISION.

Commander—Major-General (local Lieut-General) Sir W. F. Gatacre.

5th Brigade (Major-General A. Fitzroy Hart).—1st Royal Enniskillen Fusiliers, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, 1st Connaught Rangers, and 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Supply Column: No. 30 Company Army Service Corps. Bearer Company: No. 16 Company Royal Army Medical Corps. Field Hospital: No. 10 Company Royal Army Medical Corps.

6th Brigade (Major-General G. Barton).—2nd Royal Fusiliers, 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers, 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers. Supply Column: No. 36 Company Army Service Corps. Bearer Company: No. 17 Company Royal Army Medical Corps. Field Hospital: No. 11 Company Royal Army Medical Corps.

Divisional Troops.—"C" Squadron 14th Hussars. Artillery: 74th, 77th, and 79th Batteries Royal Field Artillery. Ammunition Column. Engineers: 12th Field Company Royal Engineers. Supply Column: No. 33 Company Army Service Corps. Field Hospital: No. 7 Company Royal Army Medical Corps.

CORPS TROOPS.

Cavalry.—Headquarters: 14th Hussars and 13th Hussars.

Artillery.—"G" and "P" Batteries Royal Horse Artillery, 4th, 38th, and 78th Batteries Royal Horse Artillery, 37th, 61st, and 65th Batteries (Howitzer) Royal Field Artillery. Ammunition Column.

Engineers.—"A" Pontoon Troop Royal Engineers, 1st Telegraph Division Royal Engineers, 23th Field Company Royal Engineers, 1st Field Park Royal Engineers, 1st and 2nd Balloon Section Royal Engineers, and 10th Railway Company Royal Engineers.

Infantry.—1st Royal Scots.

Details.—Ammunition Park; Supply Column, No. 21 Company Army Service Corps; Field Bakery, No. 40 Company Army Service Corps; Field Hospital No. 5 Company Royal Army Medical Corps; Supply Park, Nos. 4, 29, and 42 Companies Army Service Corps.

LINES OF COMMUNICATION.

Balloon Field Factory.—Royal Engineers.

Infantry.—2nd Northumberland Fusiliers, 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry, 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, 1st Welsh Regiment, 2nd Northamtonshire Regiment, 2nd Shropshire Light Infantry, and 1st Gordon Highlanders.

Army Service Corps.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Auxiliary Companies Army Service Corps.

The Royal Army Medical Corps.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Stationary Hospitals, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 General Hospitals, Base Depots of Medical Stores (two); Advanced Depots of Medical Stores (three); Nos. 1 and 2 Hospital Trains, Nos. 1 and 2 Hospital Ships.

Army Ordnance Corps.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5 Companies Army Ordnance Corps.

Details.—Army Corps Pay Office: Staff of Infantry Depot at Base, Staff of General Depot at Base, and "A" and "B" Remount Companies Army Service Corps.

MILITARY NOTES.

THE following officers are permitted to return to duty:—Major-General Jennings, District Staff; Lieutenant-Colonels Dane, I.M.S., and Birdwood, 10th Bombay Infantry; Majors Lumsden, 3rd Bengal Infantry, Andrews-Speed, R.E., Westlake, D.S.O., 1st Madras Lancers, Ramsden, S.C. (Military Accounts Department), James S.C. (Commissariat Department) Captains Vaughan, S.C. (Cantonment Magistrate), Hatch, 21st Gurkhas, Macleod, I.M.S., Britten, 10th Bombay Infantry, Renton, 18th Bengal Infantry, Rochie, 6th Bengal Infantry, Maxwell, 10th Bengal Lancers, and Williams. S. C. (Commissariat Department); Lieutenants Basier, 31st Madras Infantry, Cassels, 43rd Bengal Infantry, Grimshaw, 24th Madras Infantry, Kelly, 23rd Bengal Infantry, Jenkins, 7th Madras Infantry, Corry, R. E., and Badock, 7th Bengal Cavalry; Second-Lieutenant Coleridge, Unattached List; and Nursing Sister Miss Gorie, Indian Nursing Service.

The following remain at Home on extended leave:—Captain Ford, 4th Bombay Infantry, and Lieutenant Casserly, 20th Bombay Infantry, for two months; Lieutenant Bolland, 8th Bengal Infantry, for one month; and Captain Cowie, 15th Bengal Infantry, till the 22nd January 1900.

AN accident involving the loss of thirty-three lives occurred on October 10 on board the passenger steamer Nicholas, plying for hire on the Neva. When off the glass-mills a loud report emanated from the engine-room, and the boat was instantly enveloped in a cloud of steam. It appears that from some cause, at present unexplained, the boilers exploded. There were 300 persons on board at the time, and the passengers became panic-stricken, many of them throwing themselves overboard. All the engineers and the fitters in the boiler-room and a number of other persons, making a total of thirty, were scalded to death, while three of those who sought refuge in the river were drowned. The engine-room has been sealed pending an official inquiry into the disaster.

AN Imperial Irade was issued at Constantinople on Wednesday, sanctioning the following recommendations made by the Special Commission which has been engaged at Yildiz Kiosk studying the question of Armenian reforms:—Abolition of the special measures for preventing free movement of Armenians in the provinces, except in the case of suspected persons. Rebuilding or repairing, with the Government assistance, of the churches, schools and monasteries destroyed during the Armenian troubles. Payment of the sums due to Armenian Government officials who were killed or expelled during the massacres. Building of an orphanage at Yedikule, near Constantinople. Pardoning of fifty-four Armenian prisoners, and commutation into imprisonment for life of the sentence of death passed upon twenty-four Armenians. The Irade was communicated to-day by Artin Pasha to the Armenian National Committee. The Armenian Patriarch will now withdraw his resignation. The Irade gives complete satisfaction to the Armenian demands. The execution of the reforms, however, is a question of the future.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE STOCK MARKETS.

THE USE OF AUTOMATIC TOOLS.

BRITISH COTTONS ABROAD.

DEVELOPMENT OF ASIATIC RUSSIA.

LONDON, OCT. 13.

IT is some twenty-five years since two changes in the Bank Rate in one week have been experienced, and then the minimum went up from five to seven within five days. There seems no reason, however, to expect that any increase upon the rate ruling to-day will be found necessary. Gold is coming in from the country, and it is considered probable that five per cent. will be enough to prevent any New York drain. On the other hand, it is expected that the Bank will begin now to receive gold from the Continent. Discount rates are much easier. The chief movements in the Bank return have been the payment of 3 1-2 millions out of the public deposits and the addition of that amount to the other deposits, both movements being to the release of the dividends. The market had to pay about half a million into the Bank in retirement of other securities, doubtless representing the maturity of bills, but this amount was nearly off-set by an addition of over £400,000 to the reserve. This small addition to the reserve is the disappointing feature in the return, for it is almost entirely due to the return of notes. The addition to the coin is only £64,000, though we received over £800,009 in gold from abroad. There has thus apparently been a large increase in the provincial demands for coin, but we understand that the loss is partly due to a somewhat large shipment of coin to Ireland.

In the stock markets we have had a very pleasing change from the distressing slump of the last few weeks, and although the settlement now on the way has prevented any new business being done worth consideration, the feeling is one of much more cheerfulness. Kaffirs led the way with an unexpected rally on Thursday, but other markets have also shown signs of strength. Consols are recovering, and the excellent Board of Trade returns have had a very necessary stiffening effect upon Home Rails. Americans are at last being talked higher, notwithstanding the fact that Saturday's New York bank statement was not remarkable for its brilliancy. Still,it was practically what had been expected, and there are some sanguine folk who express an opinion that the worst is over. It would be dangerous to place too much reliance upon this, but all the same the tendency seems to be towards putting up prices. On merits quotations are too low, and with any reasonable excuse a recovery is certain. In Foreign stocks Portuguese have been in favour again on Delagoa Bay rumours. Argentine and Brazilian issues have also been bought, Spanish economies are once more occupying attention, but the quotation keeps round about 60, which is probably quite high enough. The outlook for Canadian Rails is considered good, and an improvement is looked for in both Grand Trunks and Canadas. There certainly is room for a considerable appreciation in connection with the shares of both companies. The Miscellaneous market has had its quota of the general cheerfulness. Liptons improved on the interim dividend, and there has been some buying of Slaters and Lyons shares. Welsbachs have been weak, and are likely to continue so.

Whatever may be said of the war telegrams contained in one of the morning papers on Thursday as news, there is no doubt that they provided just that fillip which the South African market wanted. The at one time confident assurance of "the Street," that there would be no war, had become shaken, but uncertainty—that curse of speculation—was still existent. That the Boers had crossed the border was just the news necessary to end the doubt, and at once buying set in. Although the information was speedily contradicted and an anecdote spread in its place that Messrs. Hofmeyr and Schreiner had set off to Pretoria bearing olive branches for the acceptance of Oom Paul—a most unlikely contingency, except on intolerable terms—the healthy feeling continued. Events have reached a stage now when terms fully acceptable to the industrial demands of the Outlanders must be given. "Why then," say the bulls, "any need to stay our hands from putting up prices? They are low enough in all conscience. Low enough to discount war—to discount even a preliminary reverse or two. Let us therefore go into the market-place with our shekels, and buy that which is good." They accordingly went, and apparently with the intention of staying.

Although it is reported that a syndicate has been formed under powerful auspices to take up the bills of Messrs. Brickmann, the Scotch Whiskey firm, and although a more hopeful feeling is said to be current at Leith, there seems no real reason why shareholders in distillery companies should feel happy. The number of distilleries has increased immensely of recent years, and many of these must either keep going or collapse. There is another remedy—the consumption must increase at a tremendous rate. Unfortunately for the trade it is the production, not the consumption, which increases at express speed. In the year ending March 31st last (the close of the statistical twelve months) there were 63,437,884 gallons of proof spirit distilled as compared with 60,652,466 for the preceding twelve months. Against this we find that in the first named period 49,381,820 gallons were distributed, and for the second, 46,483,906—a balance thus remaining over in each year of more than 14,000,000 gallons. Remaining in hand at March 31st last were 151,732,539 gallons, against 137,676,475 gallons at the previous statistical year's end. Something more drastic than a taking up of any particular firm's bills is needed. What is called for is a closing down of many firms' stills. Unless something of the sort be done, the outlook for shareholders in this class of investment is of the darkest.

An experiment about to be tried at the Northampton Institute, Clerkenwell, may be the beginning of a new and improved form of English competition with some description of foreign-made goods. During the coming winter classes are to be opened for training mechanical engineers in the construction and use of automatic tools for making interchangeable parts. The matter is one of much importance to many branches of trade. The watch industry has almost been driven out of the country by the introduction of cheap American and Swiss machine-made watches which are cheap mainly because the "parts" are turned out wholesale by machinery. Another form of American competition closely allied with that just mentioned is the manufacture of machine tools. English engineering shops are full of them, and English manufacturers in some cases admit the superiority to home-made goods. Against both forms of competition the instruction to be given in the Northampton Institute will be aimed. A beginning is to be made with the watch trade. There will be two courses of lessons, one for day students willing to give practically the whole of their time, and the other for apprentices able to attend only on two afternoons a week. From the syllabus it is clear that the experiment is to be thoroughly tried. We have pleasure in directing attention to it, because it strikes out a new line in technical education which in several industries is worth imitating.

Mr. Consul Shipley's report shows that the imports in Angora from Great Britain have declined to £108,430 from the £136,863 at which they stood in 1897. It is, however, satisfactory to note that this decrease is due to the general depression which overtook the import trade of Angora in the year 1898, and not to any diminution in the popularity of the goods themselves, which fully maintain their position as compared with those from other competing countries. Thus the practical monopoly enjoyed by the United Kingdom in cotton goods is still maintained £62,400, out of a total of £65,400, or some 97 per cent., being from that country, as against 96 per cent. in 1897, while in cloths, woollens, and silks the British import was some £20,300 worth, out of a total of £50,850, or about 40 per cent. of the whole, as against some £18,750, or nearly 37 per cent., from Germany, the figures in 1897 being £26,950, (38 per cent.) for the United Kingdom, as against £25,950 (37 per cent.) for Germany, out of a total of £70,650. The position of the remaining countries competing in this class of goods, viz., Austria-Hungary, France and Belgium, which latter, however, only sends a very small amount, is practically the same as in 1897. With regard to cottons, the American calico known as "Capot," which to a small extent competes with British goods of the same class, is still in demand, though the percentage of sales in 1898 was somewhat smaller than in 1897, owing to the price being rather higher than suited intending purchasers. In cloth stuffs the import from Austria is still three times as much as that from the United Kingdom, owing to the brightness and variety of the colours which manufacturers of the former country succeed in imparting to their goods, possessing, as usual, an especial attraction for the Eastern customer. On the other hand, the sale of the cheap English cloth "faconne" has decreased from £5,000 to £3,500. Mr. Shipley sees no prospect of any expansion of British or other trade while there are no industries but the production of grain and mohair, on which the prosperity of the place solely depends.

In their circular dated October 4, Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, describe the position of the American cotton market as follows:—"Although cotton has recorded an advance during the past sixty days, at no time have any of the great centres of the cotton trade had many firm believers that the advance was more than temporary in its character. In fact, the trade as a whole has been 'bearish,' with exceptions so few that they could be counted on the fingers of both hands, and we cannot see that this consensus of opinion has been altered by the improvement in values. Whenever the market has receded from a high point, the reaction has been held to be the beginning of a permanent decline, and the action of the market this week is regarded as the culmination of the advance by the local trade in Manchester, Liverpool, and New York. The opinion is freely expressed that the accumulation of cotton in the Southern interior markets and in the hands of outside investors has reached the point where a reaction will bring upon the market a vast amount of weakly held cotton, which would precipitate a decline. Such a decline would enable both exporters and foreign spinners to secure their raw material on a better basis than at the present exists. It is therefore but natural that, on the first sign of a reaction, the traders should be free sellers in anticipation of the liquidation they are expecting to commence at any moment. So far they have been radically wrong in their views, because, in our opinion, they have not given sufficient consideration to the two great underlying forces which have caused the advance and supported the market in face of every effort to stop the improvement in values—namely, the trade demand for yarns and goods of every character, which has enabled the spinner to contract for a year ahead at extremely profitable prices for his output, and the growing conviction that the crop is turning out less than anticipated a month ago by the most sanguine believer in higher prices. So long as these two factors continue, they will govern and prevent a decline; reactions will occur from time to time, but to bring a permanent decline in values there must be some change in the conditions which are at the foundation of the market. Consumers have for so long been confronted with an annual production of cotton in excess of any possible consumption that they cannot be expected to look favourably upon advancing markets based on a good trade and reduced supply. This is especially true of foreign spinners, who regard all reports of reduced yield as simply compiled for the purpose of making them pay higher prices than the situation justifies. The American spinner, being in close contact with the crop conditions, is a large buyer, and anxious to secure his profits on the sale of his goods which he has made for forward delivery. This demand makes the Southern markets the highest of all. Until the advance discounts these underlying conditions, we consider any reaction as only of a temporary character."

Reports on the Rouen cotton goods trade say that the stocks of piece goods held by most producers have been materially reduced during the past few weeks, and manufacturers are now giving their attention to orders for future delivery, especially as regards certain descriptions which are much in demand at present. Amongst these are cretonnes, longcloths, and certain prints, 'nouveautes' in rouenneries and flannelettes. Deliveries through the commission firms are still very active, a fact, it is pointed out, which proves that orders are being steadily renewed notwithstanding the advance of prices for all descriptions. Hand-loom goods, however, have not yet participated in the increase of activity. An active demand for yarns is reported, and spinners are showing increased firmness.

Siberia and the Amur lands are rich beyond belief. Their 5,214,000 square miles are inhabited by only 4,000,000 souls. In recent years, however, the number of immigrants (400,000 in 1898) has been equalled only by the tide which poured into the United States in the past. The United States Consul at Chemnitz says that this vast territory, long looked upon as a barren waste, is destined to be one of the world's richest and most productive sections. In northern France wheat ripens in 137 days; in Siberia in 107. Even severe night-frosts do not injure the young seed. Oats required in Siberia, and in the Amur country, only 96 days, and in the region of the Yenisei only 107 to ripen. The frost period lasts only 97 days in Irkutsk country. Transbaikalia lies entirely within the agricultural regions, so, too, almost the entire territory traversed by the Amur, as far north as it runs. Efforts are being made to obtain along the Amur at least 116,000 square miles for the higher form of northern agriculture. Climatically, the best of Northern Asia's territory, for planting purposes, is the Usuri country, which, in spite of its vast tracks of wood and grazing lands, has 75,000 square miles of arable land. The building of the Trans-Siberian Railway has already added to the empire's wheat product. The mineral resources of Western Siberia are vast. Between Tomsk and Kooznesk lie 23,000 square miles of coal lands which have never been touched. The coal is said to be excellent. In Eastern Siberia, with its 108,000 square miles of fruitful soil, there are 400 places yielding gold. Rich mineral deposits—graphite, lapis-lazuli—iron mines particulary rich in quality, hard and soft coal—await hands willing to work them.

Russia's output in gold and silver is already very large, and is constantly increasing. Three-fourths of all the silver found in Russia is obtained in the Altai Mountains. Exclusive of the Ural gold-fields, there are 851 places in the empire where gold is found. Notwithstanding the number of places in which iron is found, there are only four large establishments for its production. The ores are rich—58 to 60 per cent. of raw iron. The industries of Siberia are in their infancy—still, they are growing, and are bound to grow, so rich are the rewards promised. Chemical sugar, and paper mills have been put up in several places, and are paying well. Even Manchuria is looking to Russia for its future development. The wealth of this province, like that of Siberia and all eastern Russia, is ripe for harvesting. The traffic in Siberia and Eastern Russia is, according to Consul Monaghan, increasing faster than even the advocates of the Great Trans-Siberian road anticipated. The Ob, one of the world's great rivers, emptying through the gulf of Ob into the Arctic Ocean, has 102 steamers and 200 tugs running already. On the Yenisei ten steamers carry the mails regularly. The mouths of both these rivers were visited last summer by English and Russian ships. This proves the practicability of connecting eastern and western Siberia with Europe by water. The mouth of the Ob is to be deepened and wharves are to be built. On the coast of the Usuri country there is regular postal communication between Nicolajevsk, Vladivostock, and intervening places, as well as connection with Japanese ports and Port Arthur. From Odessa and St. Petersburg to various Asiatic ports runs the so-called volunteer fleet, established in 1878. It has fourteen steamers with 115,500 tons displacement. Siberia and the Amur country possess advantages very similar to those of North America, Australia, and parts of Africa. The great gain to Russia at present in developing Siberia is the guarantee that her harvests will come nearer to supplying her wheat requirements.

Mr. Thomas Worthington, who has recently inquired into the conditions of British trade in South America on behalf of the Board of Trade, has been appointed by the Board to be principal of the new Commercial Intelligence branch of the Commercial, Labour, and Statistical Department. He will be assisted by Mr. F. Barley, who has acted for many years as clerk in charge of the "Board of Trade Journal," and by other staff officers who have now been appointed. The temporary offices of the new branch will be at No. 50, Parliament-street, where certain rooms are being prepared, including a front room on the ground floor for the reception of personal applications for tariff and trade information. It is hoped to commence work at the Commercial Intelligence Department on Monday, the 23rd inst.

PLAGUE is bad at Devangere, in the Chitalkrug district. House visitation has been introduced, and the evacuation of the village will soon take place as new sheds are erected. The post-master, telegraph signaller's mother and a delievery peon's daughter have been attacked. Several new villages in Tumkur have become infected, owing, it is presumed, to the proximity of the burying grounds. The corpses are not buried sufficiently deep and cremation is being resorted to. In Bangalore Cantonment the tendency of foodstuff sellers is to desert the bazaars and over a hundred are closed, Several abandoned plague corpses have been found lately.

MASSACRE OF A GERMAN EXPEDITION.

ENGLISH FACTORIES PLUNDERED.

THE Elder Dempster steamer Niger arrived at Liverpool on Oct. 12th from South-West Africa and reported the massacre of Lieutenant Quise, the German Governor of Rio del Rey, Herr Lovmeyr, and about 100 soldiers and native carriers. According to the information which had come down the river it seems that Lieutenant Quise and Herr Lovmeyr went up the Rio del Rey, towards the Cross River, to quell some disturbance which had broken out between natives in the hinterland.

The Governor was accompanied by about 100 troops and carriers, the majority being carriers. The Cross River, where the expedition went, is said to be the boundary of the German and English territory. The German expedition took as a guide a chief from a village on the road. It is said that this chief proved treacherous and led the expedition into an ambush, and they were fired upon while crossing a bridge. The chief was promptly shot by the Germans, and then the natives made a determined attack on the white men. The Germans fought with great courage, but being outnumbered, and getting little or no assistance from their carriers, the whole party is said to have been massacred.

After their victory the natives attacked a neighbouring factory. Fortunately there were no white men in it at the time, but the black clerk in charge was killed, and the factory was plundered. Some friendly natives seeing the warlike spirit of the marauders hastened to the English factory a short distance off and warned the two white men there. These, who were Englishmen, on hearing the cries of the approaching natives, had only just time to get into their canoe. The canoe in the hurry was capsized, but were righted in time to enable the two white men to make good their escape. They had, however, to leave their factory and its contents to the mercy of the savages. The two white men, after being thirteen hours in their canoe, arrived down at the parent factory in the lower Rio del Rey River, where the Niger was at anchor. The greatest excitement prevails in Rio del Rey, where there were only one white German official and about half a dozen native soldiers. The Niger left Rio del Rey on the 17th ult. At that time a German merchant steamer was entering the river, and should the natives come down from the interior the people in Rio del Rey could have sought refuge on board the German vessel. Word was being sent to Cameroons River, which is the headquarters of the German Administration, so that assistance and probably a relief expedition might be despatched to the Rio del Rey territory. The trade of the river, when the Niger left, was at a standstill, owing to the massacres and general disturbance.

Reuter's Liverpool representative yesterday interviewed the Ambas Bay trading company of Liverpool, who are the only British merchants who have factories in the Rio del Rey, to see if they had any confirmation of the massacre of a German expedition as reported by the steamer Niger. The company had just received their mails by the Niger, and found that much, if not all of the report was confirmed by their agent. All the white agents and clerks of the Ambas Bay Company were safe, and the company in Liverpool said they did not fear the natives coming down to the factories in Rio del Rey, as the German authorities in Cameroons could, if necessary, send troops in the Rio del Rey in a few hours to protect all interests there.

A THRILLING VOYAGE.

FOUR MONTHS ADRIFT.

CLARKE RUSSELL and other writers of seafaring life have told many an exciting tale of danger and tribulations of sea travel; but they never, in fiction, recounted a story of every day travelling without there being mutiny, war or wreck to equal that of the actual voyage of the New Zealand Company's boat Waikato, which occupied 157 days in her trip between London and Fremantle.

After having been out for four months, she was given up for lost, as nothing could be heard of her, and the relatives of those on board almost gave up hope of ever seeing them. Subsequently she was sighted several times; but nothing of a reassuring nature was heard of her till Thursday, when a vessel arrived at Melbourne and reported having spoken the Asloun, which was towing the Waikato, and that she was bound for Fremantle. Two steamers were sighted on Saturday night from Fremantle; but they could not get into the roads till this afternoon, as the tow line had parted off Rottnest, and the Government tug Penguin had to bring the Waikato along the rest of the way. The Waikato will be brought into the river from the Gage roads as soon as the weather moderates enough. They have a spare shaft on board, but the nature and extent of the damage cannot be ascertained till the vessel has been tipped on the slip, which will be done as soon as possible.

The narrative of the voyage is contained in a long description, written by the second officer, and the correctness of which is endorsed by the captain. This account, inter alia, is as follows:—

"We left London on 4th May, and had a good run down the channel. Subsequently several stoppages had to be made in order to effect repairs to the engine.

"On 5th June, at 2 a.m., all hands were aroused by a terrific vibratory motion in the ship, and it was discovered that although the blades were intact, the propeller remained motionless when the engines were going tail end. The break was afterwards found by the engineers in the stern tube, about 6 feet inside the stern gland, a place where absolutely nothing could be done in the way of repairs. We were then about 180 miles south of Cape Agulhas. Sail was set, but thereafter for many days the vessel drifted hither and thither, and crossed her old tracks many times.

"On 28th July we sighted the barquentine Takora. She promised to give us a tow, but after having got a line aboard it parted, and she stood off until the following day. Next day we got another line aboard. It was then a dead calm, with a moderate swell, and unfortunately she started to bear down, and her captain had to cut the tow line, and attempt to get to her upon the port tack sternway. She had, however, crashed into us, but luckily very little damage was done to either of the boats. No one was to blame for the collision, which was inevitable. She then signalled us that she could render no more assistance, and after promising to report us as soon as possible she stood away.

"On the 2nd August we sighted a Danish ship, the Aalbuy, bound to Lyttelton. The captain refused to tow us, but waited till we could send a boat aboard with letters. He also furnished us with spare biscuits. As the company's Ruahine might be in that locality about the evening of the 16th August, we determined to get on the track, if possible and keep a good look out for her.

"The provisions were now given out, and we overhauled the cargo for something to replace them. Tinned herrings, sardines, Dutch cheeses and a quantity of seed peas were all that we could get, and we felt the want of flour very keenly.

"From the 9th to the 15th August we drifted about 160 miles duly east. We were 40 miles off the company's track on the 16th, but, unfortunately, a thick fog set in, and we missed the Ruahine.

"On the 22nd August, with a fresh wind, we were running along with all sails set, when, suddenly a terrific gust came down on us, and carried everything before it, save the foresail, foretopsail and staysail, which were the only sails repairable. Luckily, we had a spare lower topsail.

"Good and bad weather alternately until 1st September, when we sighted the barque Banca, but she could not help us. The holds were now frequently rummaged for provisions, and but very little else could be found than fish, peas and cocoa, a diet of which we had got heartily tired.

"On 8th September the barque Alice was sighted, and she gave us a generous contribution, our stores consisting of 2 barrels of beer, 3 of flour and 5 spare sails.

"We had now come so far east as to be as near Australia as to the Cape, and we decided to make for the former.

"On 15th September the steamer Asloun was sighted, and responding to our distress signals came alongside and promised to give us a tow to Fremantle, whither she was bound. On 18th, in a heavy sea, the tow line parted and was replaced with great difficulty, the man in the boat having many narrow escapes from being dashed to pieces against the vessel's side. When we reached Amsterdam Island the Asloun required recoaling, so we coaled her with 110 tons by means of our boats, using life boats as lighters. It was a very difficult job, and all hands worked right through the night, almost without food, and until noon the next day. No one aboard either ship had ever heard of such a thing as this coaling having been done at sea before with ships' boats.

"On 28th September a heavy gale was met with, and the strain on the tow rope was terrific. At 8-30 p.m. the gale was at its height, and suddenly the line snapped, and we fell off rapidly before the wind. The decks were flooded with water. There was no sign of the Asloun, and great fears were entertained for her safety. Next day the wind decreased, but the Asloun was not sighted until the afternoon. Another tow line was taken aboard her, when it was ascertained she had had a very narrow escape, having started her funnel and sustained other damage.

"Heavy weather was experienced between then and 7th October; but the line held, and on the latter date Rottnest Island, off Fremantle, was reached, and a pilot boarded the Asloun. The tow rope then touched the bottom and parted, and we had to anchor. The Penguin towed us to the roads this morning. We had travelled 4452 miles after having broken down, and before being picked up.

"We were towed 2522 miles altogether. The passage from port to port occupied 157 days, and we consider it a record one. All are well on board.

"The Waikato was picked up by the Asloun in latitude 39°30, long. 64.40."

Captain Barnet, of the Asloun, states that it was the most trying voyage of its kind on record, and that he would not have the same experience again for all the money in the Bank of England.—*Melbourn Age.*

SENSATIONAL MURDER AT GIRAGAMA.

LAST week, a murder of an atrocious and brutal nature was committed about 1 1-2 miles from Kadugannawa, where a Coast Moorman brutally assaulted his Sinhalese wife with a mamoty, inflicting such serious wounds which almost killed her. The infuriated brute of a husband, on finding that life was not extinct, rushed up, and seizing a knife almost severed the head of the unfortunate woman as she was breathing her last. The wretched man, after committing the deed, went up to see Mr. Seneviratne Mohandiram, but not finding him on his estate he proceeded to Illukwatta and surrendered himself to the Peace Officer of that place. The matter was at once reported to the P. M. of Kandy, Mr. Kindersley, who arrived on the scene soon after. Dr. Kalenberg and Inspector Jonklaas in the meantime also arrived from Kandy. An inquest was held and a verdict of wilful murder has been returned against this wretched son of Islam, who, it is said, put an end to the existence of his wife owing to her infidelity.

EXCITING SCENE AT KALGOORLIE.

THE crisis in connection with the alluvial dispute at Kargoorlie has not yet been reached, but may be regarded as very near. The alluvial diggers and tributers have been raising are during the last few weeks, but allowed it to stand on the ground pending the decision of the Full Court. The case which the court decided last Tuesday is not one which the diggers, who are members of the Alluvial Association will recognise. They and the tributers have given their word that they will not remove the ore until the decision of the Full Court has been delivered in the case in which the association is figuring. Cowley, the appellant, is not recognised in any way, and the association consequently refuses to regard the case as a test one. The diggers' contention now is that the warden broke the compact by permitting the tributers to cart the ore on Thursday.

That is briefly the position and what followed on Friday has already been telegraphed. At the present moment the men seem more determined than they were at the outset, and nothing will stop them from removing what they allege belongs to them. It is stated that they have been making extensive purchases of fire arms of all descriptions, and some of them have boasted that they will not hesitate to use them if an attempt is made to rob them of their rights.

What occurred on Saturday morning was a mild repetition of Friday's attack, and the diggers were able to carry away a few loads of stuff without molestation. The association announced that it had determined on a coup on Sunday morning. Earnest requests were sent to the surrounding districts for men to gather at the Adeline lease at 10 a.m. Mr. Bourke, president of the association, and Mr. Dwyer addressed a crowd of some 2000 at Hannan-street, and asked the support for the men in obtaining their rights. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and there was no doubt as to which side had its sympathy.

A special train, which arrived shortly before day-break, brought about 60 police, and the news of their arrived attracted a great crowd of people to the Adeline lease. At the hour at which it was understood the climax would be reached the assemblage must have been 5000. To the intense surprise of those who had gathered at the spot, there were scarcely a dozen uniformed men, and a couple of mounted troopers in the surrounding camps. Other troopers however, were in readiness in case of emergency. The diggers quickly learned they were to be allowed to proceed without molestation.

Punctually at 10 o'clock a string of drays approached the familiar dump from the direction of the Boulder. This was the signal for an outburst of cheers. When the cavalcade drew up at the dump P. M'Grath, who appeared to be directing operations called on the volunteers to listen to the advice he had to give them.

"The ore is ours, and we are going to take it," he stated. "We had promised to await the result of the association test cases, but the warden has buried them in the sand. We are determined that they shall be unearthed and be heard, and if we die in the meantime, we shall leave somebody behind who will see them through. Most of us have made our wills, and made preparation for this." These statements were greeted with roars of laughter, but Mr. M'Grath said he was in earnest, and his appearance did not belie his words. "We are alluvial men," he continued, "and we never break our word, like our opponents. I don't think we have made a mistake, but if others have so much the better for us. I tell you again it is ours; so fire away and load your carts."

The men needed no second bidding. A stampede in the direction of the dump followed, and about 100, who had expressed their willingness to load the drays, were presented with shovels. In a very few minutes the vehicles were filled, and the stuff was taken to the Ivanhoe Venture mill, where it was tipped. The police looked on as interested spectators, although one of them gave Mr. M'Grath to understand that the diggers were breaking the law. The officer, however, did not want any names, for the greater number, he said, had already been taken by the authorities.

With the strengthened police force it was believed that a firm stand would be taken, and that the principal offenders would be arrested. The popular idea is that the police will not take definite action until Monday, whed some hundreds of the men who came from the outside districts will have returned to their work.

PERTH, Sunday.

With reference to the alluvial trouble at Kalgoorlie, the Premier states that the Kalgoorlie police will be largely strengthened, the Government being determined to preserve law and order. Sir John Forrest added that, from what he could learn from the telegrams which had been received by the authorities at Perth, about 300 men went with carts to the lease on which the alluvial trouble occurred, and removed quantities of ore. The police, who were sent for, tried ineffectually to stop the men from taking the stone away. He believed the men flourished their shovels and threw stones, but that apparently no one had been hurt. The police, he said, had been instructed not to use undue force, and consequently no actual violence was used.

The work of removing the wash from the lead continued until 2 o'clock, by which time 100 tons must have been carted away.

The police authorities are taking strategic measures, and a strong effort will be made to arrest the leaders, but the diggers are striving not to give a chance, and they are determined to act in concert.

There is considerable alarm to-night, and bloodshed is possible before daybreak. Citizens are endeavouring to prevent these extremes, but there seems little likelihood of success, for the men are determined not to submit without a great struggle.—*Melbourne Age,* October. 10.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1899.

I. The following drills will take place to-day:—

No. 1 Company (Town Hall compound)—At 7 a.m. Examination in Laying at 8-45 p.m., 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun Drill.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Road Headquarters)—At 8-45 p.m., 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun Drill.

II. The Coorla Rifle Range will be open for practice on Friday the 3rd instant.

III. The weekly spoons Competition will commence at Coorla on 5th November and will be continued until further notice.

Two spoons will be competed for weekly, each spoon at one range only. Extra spoons if time permits.

In these Competitions Competitors will fire 9 shots, the first two not to Count. Carbines and position as for class Firing.

A members first spoon will carry a handicap of 2 points, and each successive spoon will carry a handicap of one Point, for the remainder of the season.

The Club Cup and Dewar Cup will also be Competed for periodically as last season.

Br. E. E. Tooth has been appointed honorary secretary to the Spoons Competitions Committee.

The future members wishing to practice or fire class while Spoon Competitions are going on will be permitted to do so, but in that case they will not be entitled to compete for the spoon at that range; except that they may combine their class firing will the spoon competition by count and if their first seven shots in the latter for class.

No charge will be made for ammunition for practice but members will be required to sign for the amount issued to them.

Attention of members is called to the necessity for compete return of all empty carbridge cases and unfired rounds.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE first regular horseless omnibus in connection with the newly-formed system running from Kennington to Victoria, made its initial trip on Oct. 11. The vehicle was driven by by an oil motor, and fitted to accommodate a large number of passengers.

THE company which works incandescent gas lighting in France is evidently a very different concern from our own Welsbach, although the companies work the same patent. Perhaps some shareholders in the English company may like to know the reason why, but then the average investor is always a very great deal too inquisitive. He seems to think that directors and officials have nothing to do except answer questions Sometimes, however, he has ample excuse, and the present moment affords just such an opportunity. It comes about this way. The Societe Francaise d'Incandescence par le gaz (Systeme Auer) has recently held its annual meeting. The profits for the twelve months stated thereat amounted to slightly over £75,000, sufficient to pay a good dividend. The 500-franc shares of this French company are changing hands at 515 francs, and the undertaking has also a reserve fund of £31,760. Surely a success like this should make the Welsbach shareholders think—and ask questions, answers to which they should insist upon.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida, left Hongkong for Bombay on 31st October.

THE s s Baron Belhaven, 1,412 tons, Captain A E Parker, will sail to-day, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Hansa Line s s Lindenfels, 1862 tons Captain G Kinnewig will sail to-day, for Antwerp with a general crgo.

THE Anchor Line s s Australia, 2,292 tons Captain H Tait, will sail to day for Marseilles-Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Vadala, 2164 tons, Captain S Boon, will sail to-day, for Zanzibar &c, via Karachi, with a general cargo Mr Geo Service and 10 deck pasengers.

THE s s Florida, 2,050 tons, Captain W Chapman, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Mackinon Mackenzie and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 986 tons, Captain P H Martyr, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and Mrs Earlow, Mr Jolai Benalli Jewa, and 65 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Macban, 1,486 tons, Captain H B Pen Ruddocke, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening, from Mauritius, 20th October, with a cargo of sugar, Mr Epping and 9 deck passengers.—The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 1.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
H M S Marathon		Field			Royal Navy
H M S Pigeon		Mowbray			Royal Navy
H M S Racoon		Hewett			Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx		Phillips			Royal Navy
Mirzapore	2168	Coates			H C Joosub
India	1811	Martinolich			A Monicochoff
City of London	2056	Scarff			F F & Co
Ellora		Wilson			M M & Co
Mohammadi	1917	Krikson			B & P S N Co
Sutlej					P & O Co
Dilwara		Mann			Transport
Jubeda	2133	Tindall			H C Joosub
Clive		Beaumont			R I Marine
Mazagon	3279	Cork			P & O Co
Kerbella	1488	Hannah			M M & Co
Patna	1164	Howlden			M M & Co
Kola	497	Robertson			M M & Co
Florida	2050	Chapman			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
A	Dido	3127	Pickering	Karachi	7-11	F M & Co
B	Mozaffari	1387	Griffin	Kobe	2-11	B & P S N Co
C	Haidari	1563	Clarke	Kobe	1-11	B & P S N Co
E	Hispania	2213	Abacy	Marseilles	4-11	W & A G & Co
F	Bezwada	3270	Tyrell	Rangoon	2-11	M M & Co
H & J	Goa	1217	Gimblett	Zanzibar	3-11	M M & Co
K	Vadala	2161	Boon	E Africa	2-11	M M & Co
M	Jubeda	2134	Tyndal	Calcutta		H C Josub
N	Baron Belhaven	1413	Parker	Rangoon	3-11	M M & Co
O	Hiroshima Maru	2035	Yoshizawa	Japan	3-11	N Y Kaisha
P	Lindenfels	1862	Kennewig	Antwerp	3-11	G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
Satrunji	524	Fakeera			Shprd & Co
Mahanadi	547	Budroo	G Port	2-11	Do
Brahmani	521	Cassum	M Port	3-11	Do
Kaveri	553	Ahamed	Bhowngr	4-11	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Manilla	2380	Gavino	Genoa	10-11	F Baldovino
2	Australia	2292	Tait	Liverpool	2-11	W& A G & Co
4	Coromandel	2783	Vibert	China	3-11	P & O Co
5	Carthage	2893	Lendon	London	18-11	P & O S N Co
9	Socotra	3896	Hill	China	8-11	P & O Co
12	Egypt	4178	Langbourne	London	4-11	P & O Co
11	Pemba	987	Martyr	P Gulf	2-11	M M & Co
15	Clan Maclean	1486	Penmadock			F M & Co
16	Bisagno	1509	Magazino	China	4-11	F Baldovino

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Kola	497	Robertson	Karachi	3-11	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Clan Cameron s	Ruddocke	Mauritius, Oct 21.
Nov. 1	Florida s	Chapman	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Haidari s	Erikson	Kobe.
	Hardwick Hall s	Cameron	Karachi.
	Imperator s	Klausberger	Trieste.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Lindenfels and Kennewig for Antwerp.
" Australia and Tait for Liverpool &c
" Vadala and Boon for Zanzibar &c.
" Baron Bilbaven and Parker for Calcutta.
" Pemba and Martyr for Persian Gulf &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—1,000 cwt bonemeal, Ebrambhoy Currimbhoy Nanjee; 9,045 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 2,000 cwt bonemeal, Ahmed Hajee Cassum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—7 bales skins, Rustomjee Muncherjee Kooka; 5 cwt condiments, H Mancherjee and Sons; 21 cases indigo, F Khoopchand; 110 cwt dry ginger, E Pirbhoy Damjee; 9 bales hides, Jan Mahomed Rehimtoola; 48 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co; 10 bales skins, B Esmail; 2 pots rosa oil, E A Mochalla.

Carthage s—4,000 cwt bonemeal, E C Nanjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—957 cwt emowraseed, 1,000 cwt castorseed, and 1,000 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—1 bale imbroideries, and 2 bales woollen carpets, Latham and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Hispania s—1,005 cwt myrnboliams, Ebjee Oomersey; 2,000 cwt bonemeal, Ahmed Hajee Cassum and Co; 6,000 cwt bonemeal, Rehimtoola Kaderbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lindenfels s—2,000 cwt rapeseed, M Rambhagert.

Dido s—500 bales hemp, Isaac Wright and Co; 2,001 cwt castorseed, and 1,192 cwt hemp, N Futehally and Co; 2,000 cwt castorseed, 6,000 cwt poppyseed, 24,000 cwt rapeseed, 3,001 cwt gingellyseed, 590 cwt mustardseed, 1,000 cwt myrabollams, and 901 cwt gum, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—14,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagna s—5 1-4 cwt jardalooseed ChongFat; 100 cwt olibanum 7 cwt googal, and 37 cwt shellaras, Quan Lun Evuo; 102 cwts kismiss and 63 cwts argoor, Yan Shun and Co; 500 cwts onions, Hajee Oosman Abba; 75 cwts wheat, 42 cwts dall and 2 cases priece goods, Sulleman Currim Mahomed; 4 cwts peacock featners, M Mahomed and Co; 400 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Socotra s—200 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 31 cwts Sharkfins, Sulleman Goolam Husseinl; 200 bales twist, Visram Ebrahim and Co; 50 bales twist, S Dossabhoy and Co.

Coromandal s—49888 cwts silver dollars, (Rs. 72,337) the Nationnl Bank of India Ld.

Hiroshima Maru s—75 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Coromandel s—150 bales twist, J B Bhesania and Co; 28 bales piece goods, R S N Talati and Co; 250 bales twist R Canjee & Co; 250 bales twist, C M Bhisania; 127 bales twist, John A Begbie and Co; 100 bales twist, Killick Ninon and Co.

Socotra s—100 bales twist, the Union Mills Ld; 366 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, N J Abraharo.

FOR KOBE.

Mozaferi s—121 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 1.

FROM GLASGOW.

Australia s—5 hogsheads whisky, Phipson and Co; 2 crates earthenware, Rahim Somjee.

City of London s—50 cases whisky, D Cowasjee.

Rydal Hall s—20 cases whisky, H S Smith and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hardwick Hall s—5 cases plateglass, B Mahomedally; 22 cases plateglass, A H Esmailjee.

Australia s—20 cases chemicals, M Dhanjee; 42 casks earthenware, D M Rawal and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Egypt s—1 case perfumed spirit, Badham, Pile and Co; 10 cases ham, 4 cases provision, 1 bale brown paper, W B Green and Co; 3 cases soap, D Dadabhoy; 12 cases and 1 pipe wine, Phipson and Co.

Socotra s—160 drums turpentine T F Bengalee; 90 drums turpentine, C Rajbhoy and Co; 6 cases varnish, 30 drums turpenrine, Alibhoy Jivanji 60 drums turpent A Samsoodin ¿Sons; 7 cases photo materials Nad Karni and Co; 21 cases vinagar, 11 cases provision, 67 cases oilmanstores, 17 cask biscuits, and 18 cases confectionery, B Nazarally.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Manilla s—51 cases vermouth, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee

FROM HULL.

Dido s—18 packages provision, B F Mody.

FROM ANTWERP.

Lindinfel s—235 cases candles A. Vallibhoy.

FROM HAMBURG.

Lindenfels s—12 cases Stationery Hajee Jan M. Latiff; 14 hogsheads rectified spirit, D. Cowasjee; 102 bales strawboards, Hussonally Abdoolally.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla s—80 bundles provision 4 barrels wine C. Baggiano.

FROM CHARENTE.

Egypt s—30 cases brandy Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—6 cases glass bangles, Bier and Katz; 2 cases stationery, M S Karimoodin; 21 cases glassware, Ebram Peer Mahomed and Co; 19 cases and 24 bales writing paper, Jaitha Ederjee; 5 cases glass bangles, K Gangjee.

Vindobana s—63 cases glass bangles, D Mody and Co; 4 cases glass beads, A G Davadbhoy; 21 cases glassware, Ebram Peer Mahomed and Co; 40 cases glass bangles, Kasturchand Gangjee.

FROM St. Petersburg it is announced that from January 1st next an English newspaper will be published in the Russian capital, with the special object of promoting Anglo-Russian trade and commerce. A Russian edition of the paper (weekly) will be simultaneously issued in London. The new international organ will be printed by the "St. Petersburg Listok," and is to be edited by Mr. Sydney Clark, of the "Listok" staff. The advantage of issuing the Petersburg edition in English, and the London edition in Russian, is by no means apparent. To most commercial people it will no doubt appear that a reversal of that arrangement were best calculated to promote the interests which the founders of the new journal have in view.

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This valuable little boo
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he Broken Down. Pains and Aches are Dispe

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Are Made Strong, Kidney Troubles Disappear, Swollen and Stiff Rheumatic Joints Relax and Become Flexible.

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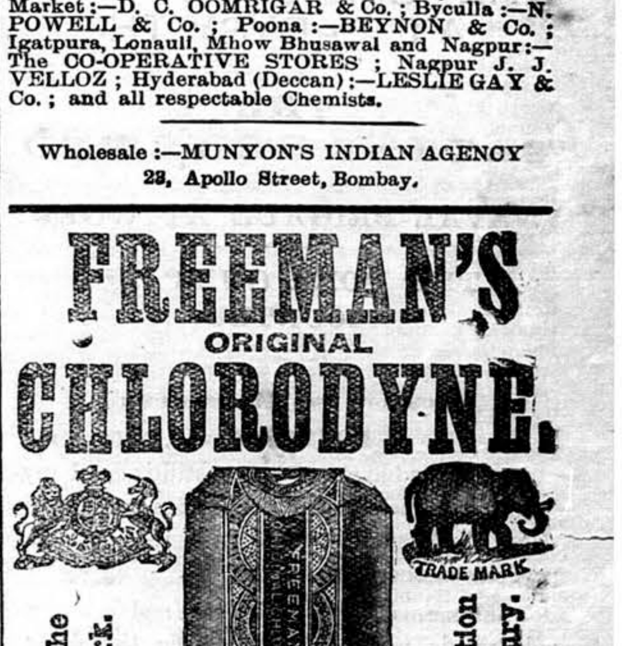

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REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

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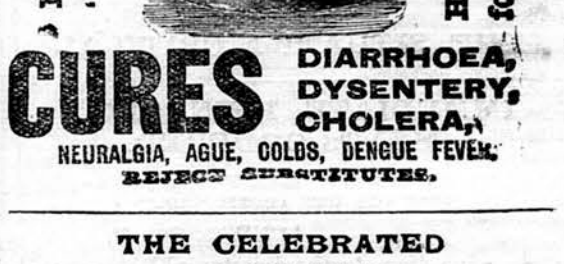
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES,



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These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

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APIOL & STEEL PILLS
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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
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...AND READERS.

...is writing a popular history of ... from the earliest times to the ... is to trace, in a plain way, the ...urch of England in its relation to ...seeks to point out the force of in... through the Church, rather than ... parties in reference to it. He desires ...d which has been gathered into Church ... life after mere polemics have disappeared. ...ay announces the volume.

...Murray has also in the press an important work ...pon the whole Church controversy of these ...ys. It is entitled "Church Problems," is ... a view of modern Anglicanism, and is ... Rev. H. Hensley Henson, of Oxford. ... writing on "Endowment," and Lord ...ies in the Church," Dr. Gibson, ... will deal with "The Parochial ..., H. Hatton with "Convocation." ...ne other subject, Mr. Bernard ...e Oxford House, Bethnal-green, ...h and the Empire."

...of little books is to be publish... ...nder the name of West... ...a is to present in handy ... notable Englishmen. ...things are to be sub... ...of true biography— ...and his work as vividly ...on is writing on Admiral ...perdown and that title. Mr. ...ntribute a monograph on Brown... ...d Tennyson, he has made special ...s will commence shortly.

...d number of Lady Randolph Churchill's "Anglo-Saxon Review" is now being print... The Duchess of Devonshire continues her selec...ons from the letters of her famous predecessor in the title, Georgina. The Earl of Crewe writes on La Bruyere, and Lord Lovat describes a journey which he made through Asia. Then Miss Thorneycroft Fowler contributes a story, Mr. Stephen Phillips a poem, Sir Hugh Gilzean Reid a paper on his countryman the Ettrick Shepherd, and Mr. L. F. Austin and appreciation of Sir Henry Irving. M. Cornely, who has given the Dreyfus case literature, adds a chapter here.

Mr. William Archer has written a group of critical essays on our poets of the younger generation. They are to appear accompanied by rather striking full-page portraits of the poets. The artist is Mr. Robert Bryden and his work takes the form of wood engravings. Mr. John Lane announces the volume, as also one of Matthew Arnold's verse, likewise illustrated. This latter book has an introduction by Mr. Arthur C. Benson, who first sketches Arnold's life, and then deals with his writings. Most of his poetry is now non-copyright so enabling the book to be fairly complete. Its pictures are by Mr. Henry Ospovat.

A memoir of Mr. John Nixon, the man who practically made the steam-coal trade of South Wales, is promised by Mr. Murray. It is from the very capable pen of Mr. J. E. Vincent, who, one gathers, knew Mr. Nixon personally. The latter, when young migrated to Glamorganshire from Durham, where he had been over-man in a colliery. He was the first to appreciate the value of Welsh steam-coal, and this idea took full possession of his mind. At Durham his wages had been three-and-six-pence a day; he died early this year worth £1,500,000. Mr. Nixon, it may be noted, invented the ventilating apparatus now used in the House of Commons.

Most of us have been diverted by Mr. E. T. Reed's "Prehistoric Peeps," wherein humor and sarcasm are applied to natural history. It has occurred to the Rev. H. N. Hutchinson to prepare a book which shall present "Primeval Scenes" as these really were, according to the grave geologist. Mr. Hutchinson is well known for his "Extinct Monsters" and kindred volumes, in which he gave new life to ancient animals. The purpose of the present volume, which Messrs. Lamley will publish, is to show that a prehistoric peep may be both edifying and amusing. In other words we shall have the actual monsters of other days gambolling through the pages—that and nothing more. The illustrations are mostly by Mr. John Hassall.

Some fifteen years ago there appeared a book which perhaps exercised an influence towards the revival of interest in garden literature. It was an anthology chosen by Mr. A. F. Sieveking, and had the title "The Praise of Gardens." The editor sought to provide an epitome of the history of garden art or design without any additions or comments from his own pen. The book, almost become a new one through additions and omissions, is to be reissued by Mr. Dent. In its fresh form it will be more representative, both of literature and gardens, and will have illustrations as a notable feature. These deal with famous gardens.

"This volume," says Mr. W. C. Morrow, "is written to show the life of the students in the Paris of to-day." The reference is to "Bohemian Paris of to-day," a fully-illustrated volume which Messrs. Chatto will publish next week. It has been written Mr. Morrow, from notes by a young Frenchman and friend, M. Cucuel, who does the pictures. A faithful account is given of Bohemian Paris, no attempt being made to spare its poverty, its picturesqueness, or its standard of conduct. On the surface, there are the cafes, the cabarets, and the dance-halls; deeper, the struggles of genius and cruel self-denial. In fine, the Parisian student is here presented as a "human document," studied at first hand.

Mr. Henry W. Sweet, an Oxford man, is well known as an authority on philology. He has just finished a work entitled, "A Practical Study of Languages," which Mr. Dent will publish. The object of the volume is to state the general principles on which a rational plan of learning foreign languages should be based. Farther, to criticise the various methods which have been proposed; but especially to put before English readers the views of Continental reformers. In recent years reform has been the word with reference to the study of languages, modern or ancient. It is thought that a comprehensive guide might be useful to those unable to follow the scattered literature on the subject.

"Our Queen Triumphant" is a historical romance by Mr. Frank Mathew which Mr. Lane will shortly publish. He has ready for immediate publication a volume of fairy stories, "Pierrette," by Mr. Henry de Vere Stacpoole. There are illustrations by Mr. Charles Robinson. "Wyemarke and the Sea Fairies," another volume of fairy stories, by Mr. E. H. Cooper, will be published at the beginning of November by Messrs. Duckworth. Mr. Dudley Hardy has illustrated the book and design the cover. The Temple Scott is now completed in forty-eight volumes. The Temple Dickens has reached its thirty-second volume, where there will be a pause but the remaining eight volumes will be published as their copyright expires. "Folly Corner" is the title of a story by Mrs. Henry Dudeney which Mr. Heinemann will publish.

Preparations are in active progress for the Gutenberg Festival, a ceremonial of world-wide interest, to which we have more than once invited public attention within the last few months. The festival is to be in celebration of the fifth centenary of the birth of Gutenberg, the inventor of letter-press printing, and is to take place at Mainz, June, 1900, under the patronage of the Grand Duke of Hesse. There is to be an Exhibition, from the Secretary of the Committee of which, Herr F. Vohsen, and the President, Dr. Rantert, we have received a communication respecting general arrangements.

The Exhibition is to contain three sections—the Historical, the Graphic, and the Mechanical. The first will comprise examples of the printing art of all times and nations, together with implements and machines—the object being to show the development of letter-press printing from the beginning. The second will contain the completest display possible of "the graphic arts in their present state of perfection." The machines, in the third section, may perhaps be shown in actual operation. We are asked to announce that, while space in the first two sections will be free to exhibitors, a low charge will have to be made for room in the Machine Section, for which special premises have to be erected. Firms intending to exhibit machines are invited to send in their applications, if possible, by the end of this October month. The machines will be driven by electro motors connected with the city electric works, and the exhibitors will only be charged the ordinary rates for the rent of the electro motors and the amount of power used. A Gutenberg Museum is to be founded in connection with the Exhibition.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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Do not think that washes and ointments can cure eruptions of the skin. They cannot. The cause is deeper, even down in the very blood itself. Purify your blood, and your skin will be smooth and clear.

Mr. James Johnson, of South Forbes, New South Wales, sends us his photograph, and says:

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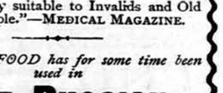

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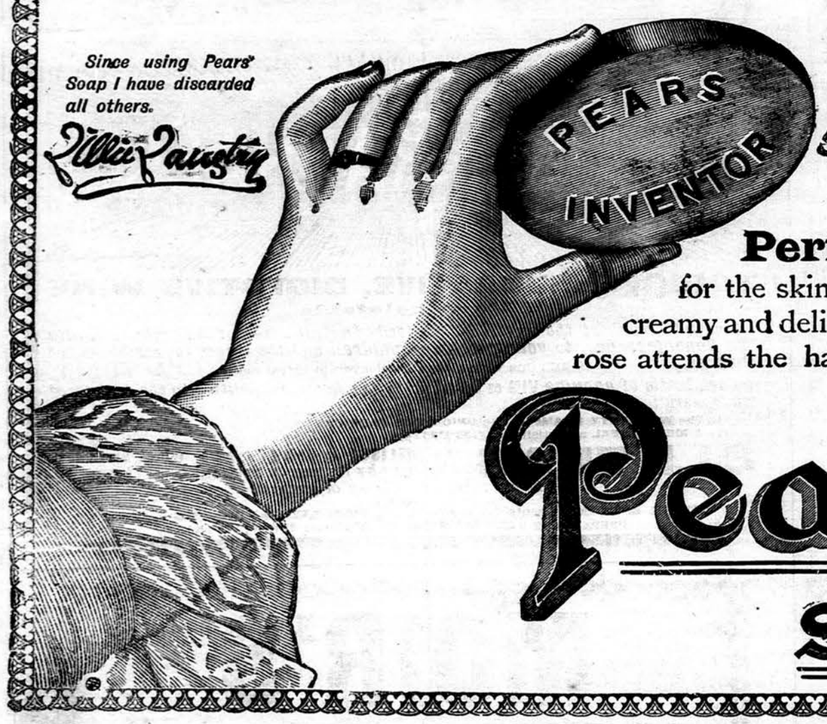

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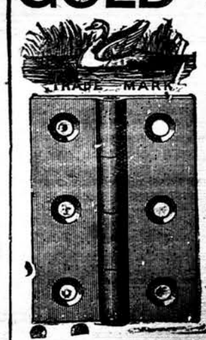

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